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DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

ESTABLISHED IN SEPTEMBER 1914 AS "WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS"

D. O. HAYNES & Co. Publishers No. 3 PARK PLACE NEW YORK U. S. A.

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VOL. IV

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 10, 1917

No. 5

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GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF NARCOTICS

The Federal Grand Jury sitting in New York has recommended that the manufacture and sale of opium, heroin, morphine and other derivatives, and narcotics in general be placed under the control of the Government.

It was also urged by the Grand Jury that chemists and internal revenue inspectors be assigned to plants where narcotics are manufactured; that the products be shipped to Government warehouses; that the price, the quantities shipped to wholesale druggists, jobbers, retailers and pharmacists should be under Government control; and all connected with the manufacture and distribution of the drugs bonded and licensed.

The Grand Jury requested the Federal District Attorney to take the matter up with the Department of Justice that a bill to this effect might be placed before Congress.

Addicts testified that certain physicians in this city wrote prescriptions calling for narcotics aggregating excessive doses and that certain druggists filled the prescriptions at fabulous prices. It was declared that the druggists were in league with the physicians and that the doctors shared in the profits. Several indictments were found.

DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS has pointed out this condition in articles printed from time to time on the authority of the Internal Revenue officers at work now in New York. The names of many physicians and druggists are in the possession of the officers and bills of sale, prescriptions and letters are available to prove the truth of the Grand Jury indictments. Physicians of fair standing in their profession and not a few small dealers in drugs, both wholesale and retail will undoubtedly receive long terms of imprisonment.

They deserve to be sent up for life, but will probably escape with a few years servitude. They have made money and will pay large sums to unscrupulous attorneys to defend them. The druggists who have been parties to this nefarious traffic have ruined the health of hundreds of young men, destroyed their future usefulness in life, and made wrecks of homes, all for profit. It is time the Government stopped the illicit trade by strangling the system by which it is carried on.

N. W. D. A. INSTITUTING REFORMS

When the N. W. D. A. struck at the trade discount evil at the Chicago convention it took the first steps in a reform which will revolutionize the wholesale drug business and give the jobber new life if carried out. There was opposition from southern delegates who declared they would never join in the movement to the extent of enforcing the proposed plan. A committee, to be known as the "Trade Acceptance Adoption and Cash Discount Elimination Committee," was appointed and the proposition was declared fundamentally sound.

The Association pledged its support to the Government and its faith in President Wilson. In spite of the fact that for years the N. W. D. A. has had a Board of Control which passed upon reports of committees and held in

check any radical propositions advanced by members, acting as a sort of safety valve, the Association this year appointed a new Advisory Council, consisting of ex-presidents of the Association and to be known as the Senior Council. It means still greater protection against hasty action or ill-advised stand on public questions. The caution with which the Association goes on record is shown in the refusal to adopt a resolution at the recent meeting urging the establishment of a Foreign Exchange Department by the Federal Reserve Board. It was decided to be outside the jurisdiction of the Association and a subject with which they were not familiar.

The question of over-solicitation by salesmen was left to the heads of firms as a matter to be decided by each house for itself. Reports were presented on the metric system and its desirability for foreign trade. Important recommendations were made in the fire insurance report, and members were urged to protect their buildings and stocks by the most modern methods in order to get the lowest rates.

New York was chosen as the meeting place next year owing to war conditions which can be best considered at the point of greatest activity. It is probable that the increasing business of the Association will necessitate extending the New York session to five days. A western man was chosen president, C. E. Bedwell, of Omaha, Neb., Arthur D. Parker of New Orleans was chosen chairman of the Board of Control.

A feature of the convention was the discussion of the War Revenue Act which places unusual burdens upon the drug trade. With excess profits to account for, income taxes, special taxes on medicinal and toilet manufactures and on alcohol, many members felt as if the wholesale industry was in a Government vice which was being compressed at a time when the costs of doing business and high prices were already straining their resources. The puzzling sections of the bill were explained by W. L. Crounse, the Association's Washington representative, who is the legislative watch-dog, and not only gives an alarm when hostile bills are introduced, but posts members on the effect of laws and the proper course to pursue. It was the most important and satisfactory meeting the N. W. D. A. has held in many years.

IMPORTANCE OF POTASH

The potash situation in the United States is replete with interesting facts. Since the beginning of the war when supplies of German potash were shut off from this country, articles by the score have appeared in newspapers and trade journals all over the country reporting this or that startling discovery of new and plentiful sources of domestic potash and hailing our throwing off the yoke of dependence on supplies from Germany. A majority of the new sources for this material have not been of great value and the country is still struggling along on insufficient supplies.

The tremendous importance of potash cannot be better emphasized than by the fact that 90% of all imports of this product in normal times has been used for fertilizing purposes. Without potash in available form crops will not grow; in addition to nitrates and phosphates, it is absolutely essential to a soil for food crops. Of course one or two crops may be successful without renewal of fertilizer but results of this kind and during future periods are questionable and in many cases disastrous.

A plentiful food supply at this time is a vital necessity and with an army of two or three million non-producers to feed, it is readily seen that large crops are needed. To

bring about this result, adequate supplies of potash must be furnished the farmer. With this idea in view hundreds of new sources have been investigated but with a few exceptions the potash is not available for agricultural or industrial purposes as such, on a commercial scale, or else the estimated cost of production has been such as to discourage further investigation.

It is practically beyond the power of the American potash producers to compete on an equal basis with the German syndicate. The only method of protection remaining is the building of a "high wall" tariff, which would practically close this market to the German product in future years.

DYESTUFF INDUSTRY'S WEAK POINT

Manufacturers of colors and dyestuffs will find much valuable information in the proceedings of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, which tackled national questions affecting the drug trade, in a way to bring order out of chaos, improve credit conditions, strengthen the trade by the appointment of committees which devote their time to issues that have arisen because of war conditions, and to fight hostile legislation, impractical and hurtful to the trade.

The complaints or petitions of individuals avail little in Congress or in state legislatures, but a national body representing the manufacturers and dealers in drugs, upon which the health of the public depends, is always given a hearing.

The Dyestuffs industry is not organized. There is no association in which discussion of trade interests brings out the stand desirable to take on pending legislation, or where matters can be referred to committees for investigation in order that the trade may present a solid front on questions that may involve success or failure in certain lines. The export question will be an important one to the color makers and an association can do more than any individual in correcting injustice in laws or regulations affecting shipments. When the tariff question comes up who is going to look after the interests of the trade in Washington? Is each manufacturer to play the game for himself alone?

Will the industry allow the textile mills to dictate the rate of protection for dyes and colors as in the past? Will they allow "jokers" to be inserted in the law, like the discrimination against the manufacture of synthetic indigo, which was inserted in the last bill, in order to favor some large users of indigo? These are matters that seriously affect the interests of the trade, but they cannot be successfully fought unless the manufacturers get together and adopt organization methods and act as a unit.

There are probably about 100 manufacturers and 300 or millions of invested capital. Why not mobilize for after-war contingencies? Why not begin now and be in shape to meet the new conditions that will surely have to be confronted when the war ends?

GOVERNMENT TAKING ALL SALVARSAN

It is announced from the office of the Farbwerke-Hoechst Co., N. Y. (H. A. Metz Laboratories) that arrangements have been made with the government for the latter to take over the complete output of Salvarsan and Novocaine made by this company. It is expected that by concentrating on government orders, the required needs will soon be satisfactorily met and orders for these products will then be filled for the drug trade. Estimates place the completion of orders for the War Department at late in October or the early part of November.

CHEMICAL IMPORTS DECREASING

While the July imports of the United States show a gain on the majority of products, there was a falling off in imports of chemicals, drugs, dyes, colors, dyewoods and seeds compared with July, 1916. These products have steadily dropped in value for seven months past, as compared with the first seven months in 1916. The value of these imports is shown in the following table:

	July		7 mos. ending July	
	1916	1917	1916	1917
Chemicals, drugs and dyes..	12,284	11,152	80,462	78,317
Colors	232	105	2,895	1,450
Tanning	561	760	4,888	4,857
Gums	1,984	1,267	10,968	13,596
Soda	3,837	4,868	23,339	31,233
Dyewoods	1,271	106	4,462	1,184
Fertilizers	202	337	3,578	2,984
Fibers, unmdf	3,682	9,377	39,142	46,999
Fibers, mfd	6,195	6,679	44,269	50,373
Fruits and nuts	4,434	5,404	27,986	34,652

Platinum, which finds its way into the list of luxuries, is also identified with the manufacture of munitions, so that it should not be counted upon as indicating the demand for it in the jewelry trade. The value of imports of this commodity in June, 1916, was \$147,000. The total for June of the current year was \$260,000, but this dropped to \$212,000 during July, 1917.

MUST KEEP UP EXPORTS TO NEUTRALS

The fourth meeting of the National Foreign Trade Council, held at the Biltmore Hotel, last week, was attended by prominent representatives of every branch of foreign trade throughout the country. It was a closed meeting.

E. P. Thomas, president of the United States Steel Products Co., presented a report on the control of exports in which he said:

"Anything which tends to protect or increase the stock of gold in this country strengthens the basis of our credit and, to that extent, enables us to raise the money necessary for the successful prosecution of the war. Certain commodities must be imported in huge quantities—metals and ores essential to the manufacture of munitions; and other necessary supplies, rubber, hides, sugar, coffee, and so forth—and unless we are able to pay for these imports by exportation of commodities to the countries from which they must necessarily come, shipments of gold will be unavoidable. It is obvious that unless export trade with these countries be facilitated to the fullest possible extent, it may be difficult, if not impossible, to obtain adequate supplies of many of the most important products which must come from them."

DRUGGIST EQUAL TO THE EMERGENCY

Warren C. King, president of the King Chemical Company, 72 Front Street, told this story at the dinner of the Manufacturers' Council at Newark:

"A colored man was using every effort to get his mule started. He had twisted his tail; hit him over the ears; in fact broken his whip on the beast and had just started to build a fire under the animal when a druggist who had been watching the performance offered his services. The darkey was a little skeptical, but finally let the druggist give the mule a dose. In about two seconds that mule was going down the street as fast as his legs could carry him. The darkey stood looking at the mule, then turned and ran into the drug store. 'Say boss', he said, 'just give me a dose. I got to catch him.'"

AUGUST DRUG AND CHEMICAL EXPORTS

Exports from the port of New York for August, according to the National City Bank, included drugs, chemicals and acids valued at \$743,133, compared with \$821,416 for August a year ago. Picric acid exported was valued at \$1,859,617 compared with \$2,096,454 in August, 1916.

Dyes and dyestuffs exported were valued at \$680,828 against \$232,482 in August, 1916. Soda salts \$332,761 against \$305,865 a year ago, and other chemicals, \$3,545,667 in August, 1917, compared with \$5,333,401 in August, 1916. Paraffin exported was valued at \$1,085,139 against \$1,047,428 in August, 1916.

A conference of western food and drug officials will be held at Salt Lake City, Utah, October 22.

N. W. D. A. MAY CUT OFF TRADE DISCOUNTS

Radical Proposition to be Considered by Special Committee Appointed at Chicago—Sales Methods, Metric System, Insurance and War Revenue Bill Discussed—New York Gets Next Convention—New Officers.

Almost a revolution in the wholesale drug business is threatened by action taken at the Chicago convention, last week, when the president of the N. W. D. A. appointed a committee to be known as the Trade Acceptance Adoption and Discount Elimination Committee, whose purpose is explained by the title. The committee will consist of fifteen members and will work out methods for the best way of accomplishing the end desired—the abolition of the cash discount usually allowed to purchasers. In its place will be substituted the trade acceptance, which will accompany all invoices and will run for thirty days.

The resolution was slipped in near the close, at a time when the opponents to the move who had emphatically stated their position when the argument first came up were absent from the hall, and came as an almost complete surprise. The plan will be brought to the attention of every organization or trade body in the country and their co-operation asked. In time it may result in the virtual elimination of the discount allowed for prompt payment and the charging of interest to the slow payer.

A resolution to urge the Federal Reserve Board to hasten the establishment of a foreign exchange department as a means of raising the value of the American dollar in foreign markets was voted down on the grounds that it was out of the jurisdiction of the members of the Druggists' Association who were not fully acquainted with the subject.

A resolution was passed pledging the support of every branch of the association and all its resources to the Government in the conduct of the war. The members also went on record as professing absolute faith in President Wilson and the Government policies.

The creation of a senior council composed of ex-presidents of the association to act in an advisory capacity was provided for, and the suggestion submitted to the incoming committee on arrangements that next year's convention be extended to at least five days.

Several committee reports were made, and one of these—"Commercial Travelers and Selling Methods"—attracted general interest. H. D. Faxon, of Kansas City, who was chairman of the committee, declared in the first part of his report that in the world-wide competition that must come, American wholesalers in the drug industry must render certain distribution service cheaper than their foreign rivals or yield much of the advantage they now possess.

"Little change has taken place in the selling methods of the wholesale drug trade in the last year," said the report. "Retailers have had all they could do to take care of regular customers in the regular way."

It was pointed out that one of the greatest evils prevalent in the drug trade is over-solicitation, and it was pointed out that this will continue a menace until the Druggists' Association acts as a body.

It was brought out that many wholesale drug companies have added several new lines to their business, their aim being to supply the druggist with everything he needs, including stationery and cigars. Some are even selling automobile tires to the small-town druggist, who is doing a flourishing business in that line. While there has been a little change in the compensation to salesmen, it was found that 60 per cent of the members of the association reported increases in the salesman's expenses and 16 per cent have made a greater allowance for advertising.

Recommendations were made to the effect that a committee be appointed to investigate and submit suggestions that will bring the service and selling methods of the trade up to highest standard, particularly looking toward standardization of the entire business of the wholesaler.

The report of A. R. L. Dohme, of Baltimore, as chairman of the committee on the "Prevention of Adulteration," showed that no other country in the world is supplied with as pure and efficient set of drugs as is the United States,

and reviewed various activities and campaigns conducted by the committee and association during the year with the purpose of detecting fraud and to prevent adulteration and the sale of spurious products.

A report on the "Distribution of Proprietary Articles" was submitted by Charles Gibson, of Albany.

The report of the Committee on Legislation aroused great interest, especially the part referring to the War Revenue bill. W. L. Crouse, Washington correspondent of the Wholesale Druggists' Association, was in attendance and pointed out the many provisions of the measure and its technicalities. He was instantly besieged with questions and took much time in answering them and clearing up knotty problems. He was the pivot of subsequent discussion, as he is thoroughly well informed upon the subject. The Internal Revenue bill was discussed at some length, particularly in regard to the proposed tax on alcohol. The members of the association were urged to see their local collector of internal revenue upon their return home as to the official form to be used in making inventory. There was also some discussion of the effects of the excess profits provision of the War Revenue bill.

Two other reports were presented, one on "Trademarks," prepared by E. K. Hyde, of the Mentholatum Company, of Buffalo, N. Y., as chairman, and read by the assistant secretary of the association, E. E. A. Stone, and the other on "Transportation," which was delivered by J. M. Price in the absence of the committee chairman, John T. Kennedy, of Kansas City.

In the trade mark report the "aspirin" litigation was discussed and the conclusion reached that "While it would perhaps be presumptuous to express an opinion on the merits of a controversy that remains undetermined by the court, nevertheless, the better opinion appears to favor the position that the name now has become public property and that the Bayer Company can no longer assert a monopoly therein."

The special committee on metric weights and measures, A. W. Miller of Philadelphia, chairman, made an interesting report.

"At the present time manufacturers and exporters are seriously handicapped by their adherence to systems of weights and measures, which have long since become obsolete among the more progressive nations," said Mr. Miller, who pointed out that this is due to the bad example set by England, which domestic manufacturers all too readily follow. The report further said:

A universal system of metrology should possess the following four characters:

1. Its base-unit should be a common measure of all its derivative units.
2. Its derivatives units should increase and decrease by the decimal scale.
3. Its denominations should be expressed by convenient, definite and significant terms.
4. Its standard unit should be invariable and indestructible or reproducible. The system followed in France was declared to be almost ideal.

Out of one hundred letters received in reply to a questionnaire it was found that the large majority of firms are not at present using the metric system of weights and measures in many of their departments and have no metric weights actually installed. It was found, however, that on the whole the application of the metric system of weights and measures was favored.

William Gibson, of Albany, delivered the report of his committee on the employers' liability and workmen's compensation act. The conclusion was reached by this body that while the law was a necessary reform measure the cost of operation thereunder far exceeded early estimates of the expense.

Considerable interest was manifested in the report on "Fire Insurance," which was delivered by Lee Hutchins of Battle Creek, Mich. Mr. Hutchins declared that the per capita fire loss in this country runs as high as \$3 and was never lower than \$2.20, while in the European countries which are now at war the per capita charge is only 33c to 80c. This, Mr. Hutchins pointed out, is due to the advanced laws governing construction of property abroad to prevent heavy fire loss which are now in force.

For instance, in France if a man suffers fire loss as a result of a conflagration in his neighbor's house or on

his property, the neighbor can be held liable for the loss sustained by the outside party. This serves to discourage the erection of property in proximity to other plants or residences. Mr. Hutchins then urged educative and constructive work along these lines, first among the wholesalers, which would then affect the retailer and eventually reach the general public. He pointed out that loss by fire is never fully compensated by the insurance paid and declared that wholesale druggists should start the movement by employing all modern methods.

"Property should be carefully guarded day and night," said Mr. Hutchins. "It should be sprinklered, modernly constructed and protected from outside hazards. If a plant is well cared for and due precautions taken against easy conflagration or accidental fires the wholesaler can get the right rate on his property. The relief is not in fighting the insurance companies and rates, but to produce property worthy of a low rate."

The reports of the board of control did not bring out much out of the ordinary, but covered its opinion on the various reports that had been read at the convention. It was recommended that the problem of oversolicitation should be left to the common sense of the heads of the various firms themselves, and it was also urged that all members join the Chamber of Commerce. They also denounced the cash discount as unsound business and declared it would be better to have the invoice show the actual net value of goods sold. The board of control also announced its feelings toward various legislation, both good and bad, and warned members to be on their guard for legislation that affects the drug trade.

The following are the new officers:

President, C. E. Bedwell, Omaha, Neb.; First vice-president, Robert H. Bradley, Toledo, Ohio; second vice-president, Saunders Norvell, New York City; third vice-president, H. C. Risher, Waco, Tex.; fourth vice-president, W. C. Miller, Richmond, Va.; fifth vice-president, Clarence E. Hope, Boston, Mass.

Secretary, F. E. Holliday, New York City.

Treasurer, Title Guarantee and Trust Company, New York City.

Board of Control, Arthur D. Parker, New Orleans; George R. Merrell, St. Louis; L. D. Sale, Los Angeles; F. C. Groover, Jacksonville, and H. D. Faxon, of Kansas City.

The convention voted on the election of new members and admitted to active membership the C. D. Smith Drug Company, of Grand Junction, Col., and the Brown Drug Co., of Sioux Falls, S. D. Associate members admitted were: Basic Products Corporation, New York; O. A. Brown, Inc., New York; Bunte Bros., Chicago; Fuco Morrhum Company, Boston; Goodrich Drug Co., Omaha; Richard G. Wathmey Company, Richmond; Interstate Commerce Company, Richmond; Knight Soda Fountain Company, Chicago; Maas Carbonator Company, Milwaukee; Playerphone Talking Machine, Chicago; Leo Shapiro Company, Minneapolis; Harry Tetlow Company, Philadelphia; Union Distilling Company, Cincinnati; U. S. Wire Mat Co., Decatur; Williams Sealing Corporation, Decatur; Toledo Bottle Co., Toledo; Wilmarth Showcase Co., Grand Rapids; Potasafra Company, Columbus; and Madero Brothen, Inc., New York.

William P. Ritchey, of New York, was elected to honorary membership in the association. Mr. Ritchey was formerly of Bruen, Ritchey Co.

New York was chosen as the meeting place next year. The convention will open on Oct. 7. Three other cities sought the honor. Detroit, Mich.; Hartford, Conn., and Atlantic City. Detroit delegates agreed to the granting of New York's claim that the convention should go to that city, but asked to be remembered the following year.

The Century Colors Company is the new name of the Cassella Color Company, of Philadelphia. The new corporation has taken over the entire sales and technical staff of the Cassella Color Company and will sell the dyestuffs of the National Aniline and Chemical Company, Inc.

The Chem-Wood Company of Manhattan, chemical wood and wood substitutes, has been incorporated under the laws of this State with a capital stock of \$50,000. Incorporators, R. E. Leavitt, E. J. Welch, F. Toby, No. 20 Broad street.

GROWTH OF JAPAN'S CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

In discussing the development of the chemical industry in Japan, the London *Chemist and Druggist* says:

On several occasions during the past two years we have called attention to the remarkable activity Japan has displayed in the development of her chemical industries, and the benefits she has derived in this direction have probably been on a larger scale than those of any other belligerent, as her commerce with China, India, the Straits Settlements, Australasia, and the United States has been practically unmolested since the Far Eastern seas were swept of German raiders.

Prior to the war Japan, like many other countries, was almost entirely dependent on Germany for the supply of fine chemicals, of which she was a large importer, but now the general question of manufacturing chemicals has occupied a good deal of attention in Japan, and the Government has taken action in the matter.

Two years ago a special commission was set up at the Department of Commerce and Industry, the outcome of which is that the Government is now granting loans at a low rate of interest to chemical manufacturers and contracting to buy the products, and, if necessary, high import duties are to be imposed.

At present there are a large number of Japanese chemical factories turning out mostly technical and industrial chemicals, the chief demand for which seems to be in India, China, and the Straits Settlements.

Among the new industries started since the war is the manufacture of caffeine, the raw material for which (tea sweepings) was formerly regularly exported from Japan to Germany, mostly by German firms. One of these Japanese companies at Shizuoka (the center of the tea industry) is producing 300 pounds per month, and several shipments have been made to Europe. This is likely to become a permanent industry, as the European output cannot adequately supply even the home demand.

Among a number of chemicals now being produced for the first time in Japan are aspirin (several tons of which have been sold in Europe), salicylic acid, bismuth salts, morphine hydrochloride, codeine, chloroform, guaiacol carbonate, ammonium ichthosulphonate, magnesia, zinc salts, etc. The distillation of wood products has developed enormously owing to the great increase in prices.

JAPAN'S SULPHURIC ACID PRODUCTION

Since the beginning of the year the price of sulphuric acid in Japan has been steadily advancing owing to increased exports to Russia and China, and to the Allies for war purposes. As a result, some of the artificial-fertilizer companies have reduced the output of fertilizers and devoted their energies to the manufacture of sulphuric acid, while a number of companies have been established exclusively for the manufacture of acids. According to latest investigations, the present total output in the country amounts to 582,500 tons a year.

Of this quantity, 421,150 tons is consumed by the manufacturers themselves for the manufacture of sulphate of ammonia, hydrochloric acid, etc., leaving the remaining 161,150 tons available for general requirements. The domestic demands now amount to about 100,000 tons a year, so that the quantity for export is about 60,000 tons.

Another of the large chemical companies of Japan has opened an office in New York. S. Suzuki & Co., Ltd., of Tokio have taken temporary quarters at 13 Park Row with the intention of handling direct the New York business of their Japanese factories. The Takamine Laboratories previously acted in this capacity. Suzuki & Company are manufacturers of potash and iodine products made from the giant kelp of the Pacific Ocean. They own eight factories situated at various places along the coast of Japan, where the sea-weed is gathered and such products as potassium iodide, iodine, sodium iodide, potassium nitrate, potassium chlorate, potassium muriate, etc., are made. The company was established in 1887 and is incorporated for \$1,000,000. In the markets of Asia and Europe their products have been well-known for many years. The New York office is under the direction of Mr. Saburo Suzuki and Mr. T. Domen.

NEW COLORS MADE IN ENGLAND**British Dyes, Limited, and Levinstein, Ltd., and Morton's Fabrics, Ltd., Announce Progress Made Since the War—One Intermediate Process Still Missing.**

The progress made by the British dye industry in producing new colors is described in a letter to the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* from London. It says in part:

Several months ago both British Dyes, Limited, and Levinstein, Limited, announced, almost simultaneously, the introduction to the color market of a British-made vat dye, known as indanthrene blue; the former firm introduced this dye to the market under their specific name of chloranthrene blue.

Shortly afterward Morton's Fabrics, Limited, of Carlisle, intimated that they had been producing indanthrene blue "from about six months after the start of the war." Indeed at that period the writer was shown samples of cloth produced and dyed at Carlisle, both the cloth and dye productions being entirely British. So far Morton's have not been able to turn out more of this dye than was required for their own fabrics owing to labor and other difficulties, which will be overcome in due time.

Next British Dyes, Limited, announced the production and alizarine delphinol—a blue "acid" dyestuff—for wool and silk, which belongs to the same chemical group as chloranthrene blue and possesses equally distinctive properties.

It is claimed that alizarine delphinol is a color of great value to the textile trade, owing to the fact that fibres dyed with it possess a great fastness to light, while it possesses other valuable properties, among which may be particularized fastness to perspiration. Further, alizarine delphinol is not only valuable when used alone as a self-color to produce bright shades of blue but it is extremely useful for the production of fast compound shades in conjunction with other coloring matters.

It should be emphasized that a dyestuff of this type has hitherto been manufactured by one German firm only, although the patent lapsed years ago. Other firms have marketed substitutes, none of which, however, was of equal quality. British Dyes, Limited, are now marketing this dye under their style "B. and S.E." It was produced after several months of experimental work, and it is claimed that, as regards brilliance, fastness to light and perspiration, these dyes are "equal in every respect to the standard types." It is, perhaps, too early to say that this claim has been as yet fully established, because some users, at any rate, affirm that this British made alizarine delphinol is not, so far, equal to the German produced dye in the fast to bleaching processes. The difficulty seems to be that, up to now, the British producers are short of just one intermediary in the process of manufacture. However, even the critical users in question are confident that this difficulty will be overcome "in due time."

FOREIGN TRADE TOPICS UPPERMOST

Problems affecting the prosperity of the country during and after the war were discussed before representatives of 700 of the largest export manufacturing concerns by leading American and Allied commercial authorities at the eighth annual convention of the American Manufacturers' Export Association at the Hotel Biltmore which began today, Wednesday, Oct. 10. The speakers and subjects follow:

Andre Tardieu, High Commissioner for the French Republic in the United States, on "Co-operation Between the Allies," and H. C. Hoyle, former Minister of Railways in New South Wales, Australia, "Trade Expansion Between Australia and the United States." William C. Downs, American commercial attaché at Rio Janeiro, on "Pan-Americanism as Affected by the War," and "China's Opportunity in the War," by M. A. Oudin of the General Electric Company.

Thomas W. Pelham, general counsel of the Gillette Safety Razor Company, on "Some Successful Methods in Foreign Advertising and Selling." "The Railways' Part in War Time" by A. W. Thompson, vice-president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, and "The Development of the American Merchant Marine" by P. H. W. Ross, president of the National Marine League.

TRADE NOTES AND PERSONALS

Exports of carbolic acid from New York during August were valued at \$382,092.

Stocks of rape oil in Paris on September 10 amounted to 440 tons, against 500 tons on September 1.

Glycerin having a value of \$156,621 cleared from this port during August for various foreign destinations.

The steamer *Pennsylvania* brought to San Francisco from Antofagasta 1,495 tons of nitrate and 1,155 tons of copper ore.

The Aniline and Chemical Products Co. of Mexico City, (Anilinas y Productos Quimicos) has taken over the aniline, drug and chemical department of L. Slobotzky of Mexico City.

The chairman of the Liberty Loan Committee for the Chemical and Drug Trade is S. W. Fairchild of Fairchild Bros. & Foster, 76 Lighthouse Street, New York. The toilet article trade will have a separate committee.

A drawback allowance on the exportation of vanillin manufactured by the Monsanto Chemical Works, St. Louis, Mo., with the use of oil of cloves produced from imported cloves has been granted by the Treasury Department.

The reorganization plan of the Federal Dyestuff & Chemical Co. will probably be discarded, when shareholders meet Oct. 17 for its consideration. In its stead it will be proposed that the company issue \$500,000 additional preferred stock.

The Chilean government has purchased all the nitrate of German companies and sold it to an American firm. By this operation it was possible to acquire from Germany nearly 30,000,000 pesos of Chilean gold deposited there as a guarantee of paper money. It is reported that the Du Ponts are interested in the purchase.

The Commonwealth Chemical Corporation of New York will erect soon at East Forty-second and Forty-third Streets, Paterson, a plant to cost more than \$100,000. The city of Paterson held title to the property because of unpaid taxes of \$3,347.36. The Paterson Board of Finance has agreed to deed it to the corporation on the payment of the taxes.

The Forestal Land, Timber & Railways Co., of London, and Buenos Aires, exporter of quebracho extract, during the 11 years of operation has paid an average of 11½% per annum on the preference aside a reserve and depreciation fund of more than \$9,000,000 (United States currency). Its quebracho-extract factories are at Villa Guillermina, Villa Ana, La Gallereta, and Tartagal.

The New York State Industrial Commission says the chemical group of factories reported in August a loss of more than 1 per cent in employees and more than 2 per cent in wages as compared with July. The paints-dyes-colors industry suffered. The oil industry was unfavorably affected by the shortage of ocean transportation. As compared with August, 1916, the group had 5 per cent more employees and paid out 21 per cent more wages.

Copra imports into Japan have been on a much heavier scale during the first six months of 1917, amounting to 27,000,000 kin valued at 3,000,000 yen, compared with 7,000,000 kin valued at 700,000 yen in 1916. Exports of coconut oil are specified for the first time in this year's records, the six months' totals amounted to 4,826,545 kin, valued at 1,202,233 yen. Imports of oil into Japan have also been larger, amounting to 688,000 kin valued at 175,000 yen for the first six months of 1917 compared with 500,000 kin valued at 100,000 yen in 1916.

The domestic production of pyrite in 1916 was 423,556 long tons, valued at \$1,965,702, which is about 30,000 long tons more than was produced in 1915 and was valued at about \$290,000 more than the ore produced in 1915. The

consumption of pyrite ore—that is, the domestic production together with the ore which was imported—amounted to about 1,670,000 long tons. In addition to the pyrite ores reported here, returns from acid manufacturers show that 577,045 long tons of domestic copper-bearing sulphide ores; 196,404 long tons of foreign copper-bearing sulphide ores; 531,652 long tons of domestic zinc sulphide ores and 92,002 long tons of foreign zinc sulphide ores were treated in 1916 for their sulphur as well as for their metallic content. The importation of pyritic ores showed a notable increase during 1916 and was the greatest in the history of the industry, being 1,244,682 long tons, valued at \$6,728,318.

NEW CHEMICAL CATALOGUE IS OUT

The 1917 edition of the Chemical Engineering Catalogue has just been issued. It is published annually under the supervision of a committee appointed by the American Institute of Chemical Engineers, the American Chemical Society and the Society of Chemical Industry. The 1917 edition is a great improvement over the preceding one, being twice as large and much more comprehensive in every respect. The welcome given the catalogue by the chemical industry, as evidenced by this growth, seems to promise well for its future success and prominence.

Prior to the publication of this work, manufacturers were at a loss for accurate data with regard to the materials and equipment for their plants.

The catalogue is distributed free to a carefully selected list of chemical engineers, research chemists, plant superintendents, works managers and buyers. Firms or individuals having legitimate use for such a reference work can obtain a copy free of charge by applying to the Chemical Catalog Company, Inc., No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City.

The catalogue is a book of reference for chemical engineers, works managers, buyers and others seeking information about chemical and metallurgical equipment, raw materials, chemicals and supplies. It contains 350 pages of condensed catalogues, relating to the above subjects, standardized as to page size and typographical arrangement, and bound in one volume for convenient and ready reference. It is intended to take the place of a shelf full of miscellaneous catalogues, which at present most chemical engineers find it necessary to maintain in their offices. It is indexed and cross indexed in such a way that one may quickly be directed to any specific information it contains.

CARBIDE COMPANIES MERGED

The Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation has been organized in this State, with a capital of 3,000,000 shares of stock all of one class, without nominal par value. It proposes to take over the Union Carbide Co., National Carbon Co., Inc., Prest-O-Lite Co., Inc., and the Linde Air Products Co.

Stockholders of the Union Carbide Co. are offered 2½ shares of the stock of the new company for each share of their present holdings. Two shares of new stock will be given for each share of Prest-O-Lite stock and stockholders of the Linde Air Products, for each share now held, will receive ¾ shares of the new company.

Myron T. Herrick will be chairman of the board of the new corporation and George O. Knapp, president. Other directors are C. K. G. Billing, Charles A. Coffin, Jesse J. Ricks, Andrew Squire, Nicholas F. Brady, G. W. Davison, Conrad Hubert, James Parmelee, Roger C. Sullivan, F. C. Walcott and James N. Wallace.

NO LAUNDRY SOAP IN RUSSIA

Soap has been scarce in Russia during the last two years and it is predicted that it will soon be almost unobtainable. It is reported that prices have risen in the most important center of production 11.1 kopecks per pound, wholesale, in the last week. The so-called "mother-of-pearl" variety is quoted at 1.11 rubles per pound wholesale; marbled soap at 86 to 88.8 kopecks per pound, the ruble (=100 kopecks) being quoted on the foreign exchanges at 21 to 22 cents. Fats are quoted at 1.53 to 1.66 rubles per pound. Coconut oil has even reached 2.083 rubles per pound, though it costs little less than half this sum at Vladivostok. Caustic soda is selling for about 86 kopecks per pound. Laundry soap is almost unobtainable.

POTASH PRICES NOW AND BEFORE THE WAR**Crude Muriate Quoted at \$400, Against \$40 in 1914**

—Sources of Supply in the United States—German Competition—Tariff Only Hope of Domestic Manufacturers.

Previous to the war the United States imported 1,000,000 tons per year of crude potassium muriate and sulphate from Germany. Of this amount 900,000 tons were put on the land to produce food; 100,000 tons were disseminated among the industries. This million tons of crude salts were equivalent to about 300,000 tons of K_2O and had a value of approximately twenty million dollars.

The pre-war price of imported crude muriate of potash for fertilizing purposes was in the neighborhood of \$40 per ton. The cost of production of the domestic product during the past three years has been such as to warrant a market price ranging from \$300 to \$475 per ton. Present holders quote about \$400 per ton and even at this price, the demand is about ten times as great as the supply.

Natural brines as they occur in the salt lakes of the western United States, produce about 40% of our domestic potash. Summer Lake, Oregon; Owen Lake and Searles Lake, Cal.; and the small salt lakes of Nebraska are the chief sources at present.

Kelp as a source of potash has not come up to expectations. A few concerns are working the giant kelp of the Pacific coast for its potash and iodine content. Some are merely drying the kelp in the sun, grinding and selling in this form as fertilizer.

A source of potash which seems to hold the greatest promise as a permanent supply, is the dust which is given off in the calcining of Portland Cement and the fumes from blast furnaces. The quantity of potash volatilized and escaping from a cement kiln is about 50% of that in the raw materials. The potash in the dust is soluble and may be extracted by treatment with water after collection of the dust by the Cottrell Process of electrical precipitation. When all the mills which are at present installing the Cottrell system, are in operation, it is estimated that the cement industry will yield about 10,000 tons of K_2O per year.

A potential source of potash is the blast furnace. Estimates place the quantity of potash volatilized per ton of pig iron at 10 pounds. This would mean that at the present production of pig iron and with a reasonable percentage yield of the material precipitated as compared with that volatilized, 125,000 tons of potash yearly, with a value of \$10,000,000, could be collected upon the installation of the proper apparatus.

Alcohol still residues of beet sugar pulp and molasses have contributed a small amount of potash but it has been suggested that the most practicable way to dispose of this material is to apply it to the ground as fertilizer direct, without refining, or else feeding the pulp cakes to cattle and use the manure for this purpose. In either case the potash content is available for plant food.

Many processes are now in use for the extraction of potash from mineral deposits, such as feldspar, glauconite, (green sand), leucite, alunite, etc. but with a few exceptions, these sources have not proven to be commercially successful. The few plants operating are only permitted to remain active because of the abnormally high price which their product is bringing.

Consideration of the American potash situation in general seems to point out that the only processes which are likely to become of real value commercially are those which recover their material from the cement mill and blast furnace flue dust. This method at an outside figure, could not supply more than 500,000 tons of crude potash salt yearly in the United States. This is only 50% of the normal consumption of this country per year.

Predictions of American freedom from dependence on German potash deposits, have been plentiful, but if this is to be brought about radical measures must be instituted. Production must be increased from 30,000 tons of K_2O per year to 300,000 tons, ten times as much, to supply our present needs. The cost of production of the American product must be cut about 50 to 75% in order to be able to offer goods at a market price on a level with that of

the German producers. This, it is believed by many, cannot be done at present.

The potash of Germany in the Stassfurt deposits occurs in surface layers, mixed and combined with magnesium salts, rock salt, etc., and can be mined and refined at a minimum cost. The industry is controlled by the Government and the output of all producers is sold through a syndicate. This places German makers in a position to control the price and to stamp out competition by price-cutting, flooding a market with German goods at a very low price.

CONTRACTS FOR \$7,830,000 IN PICRIC ACID**Government Makes Awards to Aetna Explosives Co., at 60 Cents a Pound, and the Butterworth-Judson Corporation at 63 Cents—One Year for Delivery.**

The United States Government has awarded a contract for 12,000,000 pounds of picric acid to the Aetna Explosives Company, and a contract for 1,000,000 pounds to the Butterworth-Judson Corporation. The value of the two contracts is understood to be \$7,830,000.

The contract with the Aetna Explosives Company was concluded on the basis of 60 cents a pound, according to reports, or \$7,200,000 for the entire order. Delivery is to be made at the rate of 1,700,000 pounds a month during the first five months and at the rate of 500,000 pounds a month for the seven subsequent months. This will mean that during the first half of the year during which deliveries will be made the amount of picric acid supplied to the Government by the company will be 9,000,000 pounds, leaving 3,000,000 pounds to be delivered in the last six months.

The 1,000,000 pounds of picric acid to be furnished by the Butterworth-Judson Corporation are to be sold to the Government at 63 cents a pound, according to the terms of the contract. The total contract price is \$630,000. Large orders from the Entente nations have been placed at prices ranging from \$1 to \$1.05 per pound for forward deliveries, while as high as \$1.25 per pound is known to have been paid for spot supply.

Compared with recently prevailing market prices, the figures reported for the Aetna Explosives and Butterworth-Judson are low. There has been little picric acid offering for some time in the open market, the nominal quotation ruling at about 75c a pound.

PACKING HAZARDOUS CHEMICALS

N. A. Laury, superintendent of the Camden and Easton Works of the General Chemical Company, read a paper on the packing of hazardous chemicals, at the New York meeting of the National Safety Council, in which he said:

Many have sought for a safe and economical package for the transport of the convenient quantity of one or two hundred pounds of acid or other corrosive liquid, but nothing has yet been suggested that equals the standard form of wood-packed glass carboy for general use. This has weak points and is the cause of some accidents, but if the requirements of the Interstate Commerce Commission as to quality of material and construction and testing are faithfully followed and certain precautions in handling are taken, the present package can serve at least safely until the arrival of a more practical substitute.

It has been observed at one plant for some years that carboy boxes last two years under normal conditions. During this period the box has to be renailed three times and requires one new bottom and one new cover. Somewhat over two years ago several hundred boxes were treated with different preservatives and put into service along with some untreated boxes and records kept of their repairs. The treatment consisted of merely dipping the new box in the cold preservative.

It was found that all the preservatives tried made the boxes wear better. The materials used were ordinary coal-tar creosote at 25 cents a gallon, avenarius carbolineum at 80 cents a gallon, S. A. wood preserver at 60c a gallon, and Preservol at 50 cents a gallon. The latter proved to be the best, as it dried in a few minutes and left a waterproof coating on the surface of the wood, while the others were deeply absorbed.

RECEIVERS FOR FEDERAL DYESTUFFS CO.

Judge Hough Grants Petition of Central Foundry Co.—Floating Debt \$400,000 and Note Issue of \$2,000,000 Mature in June—New Capital Needed.

Judge Hough of the Federal District Court has appointed John W. Herbert and Frank H. Platt temporary receivers of the Federal Dyestuff and Chemical Corporation. The application for the receivership was made by Sullivan & Cromwell, counsel for the Central Foundry Company, whose claim against the Federal Corporation amounts to \$14,277, which is the basis of an equity suit now pending in the court. Charles W. Holloway, President of the corporation, consented to the appointment of the receivers.

Another suit against the corporation has been brought by Morton Lachenbruch & Co., investment bankers, who are seeking to prevent the carrying out of a proposed plan of reorganization. It was said that stockholders owning 40,000 shares of the stock of the corporation joined in the suit. The corporation was promoted by Archibald S. White, who conducted a widespread advertising campaign for the sale of the stock at \$50 a share. Mr. White announced his retirement from the banking business last March.

The floating debt of the company is about \$400,000 and a \$2,000,000 note issue will mature next June. A statement of Lachenbruch & Co., said that the credit of the corporation was seriously impaired, and that new working capital, according to the Directors, was indispensable.

The corporation was organized in 1913 and attained prominence in the financial world last year when large blocks of its stock were offered for sale on the New York Curb. At the office of the company it was stated that the management of the company has not been interested in the stock transactions, and that the company had not received any of the money realized in the sales of stocks on the market. The shares traded in, it was said, were shares given inventors, chemical experts and others in payment for inventions, formulas and other intangible materials which formed the original assets of the company.

The management, it was said, nevertheless recognizes that the common stock is a liability to which the corporation is committed and is desirous of working out the salvation of the corporation in a way that will protect the interests of all concerned. As the receivership is a friendly one the officers of the corporation feel that there is no reason to fear the outcome if the concern is permitted to keep going.

The plant at Kingsport including buildings, land and equipment is valued by the management at \$4,000,000. In addition stock on hand including raw materials, finished product and semi-finished product is valued at \$800,000 to \$900,000. Last year the corporation according to the management, did a business of approximately \$2,000,000 of which \$400,000 to \$500,000 represented profits. It was stated that this profit under the arrangement by which the company was financed was not at present available for interest or dividends.

The indebtedness of the corporation consists of current obligations in the form of short term notes, current accounts, and a mortgage which is secured by the plant and equipment. In addition the corporation has outstanding 200,000 shares of common and preferred stocks. The common stock has no par value, while the preferred stock was fully subscribed at \$100 per share. The common stock at one time sold at around \$30 a share.

According to statements made at the office of the corporation it owns valuable formulas for dye making as it is equipped to turn out all colors. The full resources of the plant are not utilized, it was explained, and operations are confined to basic dyes and chemicals which are sold on tonnage.

It is reported that the directors of the Federal Dyestuff & Chemical Corporation at a recent meeting recommended to the stockholders the authorization and issuance of \$1,000,000 additional 8% preferred stock. The proceeds of this issue are to be devoted mainly to redemption of the \$2,000,000 of first mortgage 6% gold notes, due June, 1918.

OF TRADE INTEREST

Morphine was advanced another \$1 per ounce by makers.

Caustic soda valued at \$784,410 left New York during August for foreign destinations.

The exports of chloride of lime from this port during August were valued at \$89,477.

Aniline dyes valued at \$195,709 cleared from this port during August for various foreign countries.

Gunpowder having a value of \$3,696,785, was exported from New York during August for England.

Ten carloads of dynamite glycerin were sold to makers of explosives for 1917 delivery at 70c per pound.

A Norwegian steamer with a tonnage of 586 has been chartered to bring a cargo of logwood from Jamaica to north of Hatteras.

The Bozarta Company of Manhattan, perfumes and toilet articles, has been incorporated by I. M. King, E. M. Hahn, M. Wolodarsky, 25 East 99th Street.

A Danish steamer, tonnage 8,500, and the new auxiliary schooner Tacoma, have been chartered to bring nitrates from Chili to the United States, clearance November and October, respectively.

Thomas Henderson & Co., say: "The caramel color market is featureless, most buyers holding off in anticipation of reduction in prices. They can do much better within the next 30 days."

Telegraphic advices from the Coast reported a flurry in the market for copra, due to the activity of German raiders in the South Pacific. The American schooner Slade having on board 700 tons of copra consigned to American manufacturers, was reported to have been sunk.

The National Drug Exchange of Binghamton, N. Y., has been dissolved. The National Drug Exchange was incorporated in January, 1916, with a capital stock of \$5,000. It was organized for the purpose of compounding, manufacturing, buying, selling and importing drugs and chemicals.

The Waterloo Chemical company, with home offices and factories in Waterloo, Iowa, has established a branch factory in Freeport, Ill., and is located in the plant formerly occupied by the Natural Carbon By-Products company, which it recently purchased from L. G. Younglove. The company has expended in the neighborhood of \$10,000 in remodeling the plant and installing equipment.

Colgate & Co., of Jersey City have purchased twenty acres of land at Port Newark Terminal, fronting on Newark Bay, Newark. E. W. Taylor, superintendent of the company, stated there was no intention of building at the present time owing to the high cost of material, but that the property had been bought to provide for future growth. There is no room for expansion at the Jersey City plant, he said.

According to R. G. Dun & Co., the number of failures among traders in drugs and chemicals in the United States during September was 36, against 22 in the same month year and 55 in 1915. The number of failures among manufacturers of drugs and chemicals last month was 4, as compared with 2 in September last year and 1 in 1916. The liabilities of the failed traders last month was \$186,706 and of the manufacturers \$39,702.

A firm in British India has requested an American consular officer to put it in touch with American firms who are in a position to import sandalwood and other essential oils. The name of the firm can be obtained at the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce or its district or co-operative offices by referring to file No. 93173.

Drug & Chemical Markets

LONDON NOT BUYING AT HIGH PRICES

Druggists Unwilling to Invest Beyond Immediate Requirements—Bismuth Salts, Caffeine Salts, Clove Oil, Cream Tartar, Fenugreek and Vanillin Higher—Phenacetin Lower.

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The growing scarcity of drugs and chemicals has brought a cessation of activity in the market, buyers not wishing to invest extensively at the present high prices. Immediate wants seem to have been supplied at the recent auction and by subsequent purchases at private sale.

The transportation difficulties continue to hamper the trade and few ships arrive from the near-East or Japan. In many products the importations have entirely stopped.

Among the products which have advanced in price this week are bismuth salts, caffeine salts, clove oil, cream tartar, fenugreek, and vanillin.

There is a firmer tone in star anise oil, cassia oil, and potassium carbonate.

Oil of lemongrass is easier, and a lower tendency is noticed in the market for lanoline, benzo naphthol, and grain arabic.

Phenacetin is lower.

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Original Packages)

Advanced

Alcohol, \$2	Malva Flowers, Black, \$1.80
Ammoniac Gum, Tears, 6c	Morphine, \$1
Arnica Flowers, 1c	Oil of Cloves, 30c
Asafetida Gum, 10c	Oil of Sandalwood, West
Bay Rum, Porto Rico, 15c	Indian, 45c
Cloves, 2c@3c	Sage, Greek, 5c@8c
Glycerin, 1c	Tonka Beans, Para, Surinam,
Lady Slipper Root, 5c	5c@9c

Declined

Magnesium Sulphate, U.S.P., 15c	Saccharin, Insoluble, \$4
Mercury, Flasks, \$5	Saffron Flowers, Valencia, 15c
Phenolphthalein, \$2	Silver Nitrate, 7½c

Transactions in drugs and fine chemicals have been more or less restricted by advances in price and lack of supplies. Morphine is higher and the increase in the tax on distilled spirits caused an advance in alcohol. Owing to inflated prices on numerous commodities, buyers are not inclined to replenish stocks except to meet daily requirements.

Freer offerings at price concessions resulted in lower prices on mercury, phenolphthalein and insoluble saccharin.

The announcement of import restrictions by Brazil on pharmaceutical products will curtail shipments from the United States. The American embargo against exports on sailing vessels to the war zone still further reduces trade with Great Britain, France and Italy.

Alcohol—Distillers of cognac advanced quotations on 190 proof to \$5.70@56 a gallon, owing to the war tax.

Denatured alcohol was offered by second hands at 85c@87c a gallon. First hands, however, repeated former quotations of 90c@92c a gallon.

Grain alcohol was advanced to \$5.60 a gallon for 188 proof.

Ammoniac Gum—Reduction in spot stocks of tears led to a rise of 6c a pound on whole and powdered gum. Offerings of spot lots were made at 60c@70c for whole tears and 65c@75c a pound for powdered.

Arnica Flowers—Prices advanced 10c a pound under firmer primary markets. Sellers are quoting \$2.75@2.95 a pound, but sales were light owing to scant stocks.

Asafetida Gum—A further curtailment of supplies resulted in an advance of 10c a pound. Holders are quoting \$1.75@1.85 a pound.

Bay Rum—There was an advance of 15c on Porto Rico rum owing to the higher tax on spirits. Some importers are asking \$2.70 and others \$2.90 a gallon.

Cloves—The steamer Chepstow has arrived with supplies which were sold ex-dock at 45c a pound. Holders of spot cloves are asking 48½c for Zanzibars and 47c@48c a pound for Amboynas.

Codaine—Owing to the strong statistical position of crude material prices are firm. Small sales were made on the basis of \$10 for sulphate and \$12.50 an ounce for alkaloid.

Glycerin—Dynamite is stronger under inquiries from explosive makers. Refiners quote 70c@70½c a pound. Soap lye loose is 55c@56c a pound.

Chemically pure was advanced by Eastern refiners to 69c a pound in bulk, drums included while others quoted 70c a gallon. For supplies in cans 70c@70½c a gallon was named showing a gain of 1c a gallon over recent sales. Several leading western refiners raised prices to 70c for C.P. in drums and 70½c@71c a gallon for supplies in cans.

Lady Slipper Root—Smallness of supplies and a better inquiry caused an advance of 5c a pound. Offerings were moderate at 55c@60c.

Magnesium Sulphate—Prices were lowered by makers 15c a pound, owing to a marked decrease in the demand and more aggressive selling pressure. Offerings of U.S.P. were made at \$3.75@3.85 per 100 pounds.

Malva Flowers—Importers announced an advance on spot supplies of \$1.80 a pound. The advance was due to scarcity.

Mercury—Another cut of \$5 a flask was announced by leading selling agents, due to the ban on exports. Sales to domestic consumers were small to meet urgent needs. Selling agents are quoting \$100 a flask of 75 pounds.

Morphine—Prices were raised by manufacturers \$1 an ounce on account of the uncertainty of supplies of opium. Spot parcels are offered sparingly in 25-ounce lots, one delivery, covering acetate, hydrochloride and sulphate in one ounce boxes, ½-ounce vials included, at \$13.10; in 2½-ounce boxes, ¼-ounce vials included, at \$13.05; in one ounce vials at \$12.85 and 5-ounce cans at \$12.80 an ounce.

Diacetylmorphine alkaloid is now held at \$17.75; hydrochloride at \$16, and apomorphine hydrochloride at \$38.80 an ounce covering 10 ounce lots in one delivery, ¼-ounce vials included.

Ethyl hydrochloride closed at \$18.25 in ¼-ounce vials; \$18.05 in one ounce vials and at \$18 an ounce in 5-ounce cans covering 10-ounce lots.

Sandalwood Oil—Owing to the enhanced cost of raw material and scant supplies of the oil, prices of West Indian advanced 45c a pound to \$6.90. Some handlers are quoting \$7.00@7.45 a pound.

Oil of Cloves—The sharp advance in cloves caused another rise of 20c a pound for supplies in cans and 30c a pound in bottles. Dealers are offering spot lots in cans at \$2.85@2.90 and \$2.95@3.10 a pound in bottles.

Opium—Prices continue to rule nominal but firm on the basis of \$30@35 a pound for supplies of U.S.P. in cases. The smallness of stocks continues to restrict sales.

Orris Root—Stronger primary markets and further inroads in spot stocks led to a rise in quotations of 1c a pound on both Verona and Florentine bold roots. Importers offered spot lots of Verona at 15c@16c and Florentina at 16c@17c a pound.

Phenolphthalein—Absence of inquiries resulted in a decline in spot quotations of \$2 a pound. Offerings were made at \$10@11 a pound, but trading was slow.

Quinine—Meager supplies and light offerings by makers as well as by second hands resulted in a dull market throughout the week. Prices closed nominally firm, makers quoting 75c an ounce for 100 oz. tins of sulphate in one delivery. Second hand prices closed nominal at 80c@81c an ounce.

Saccharin—Soluble supplies being practically depleted, trading is at a standstill with prices wholly nominal. Insoluble eased off under offerings at \$42@42.50 a pound, while regular quotations are \$42.50@43 a pound.

Saffron Flowers—Small stocks and a light demand depressed prices which closed 15c a pound lower on Valencia flowers. Offerings were larger at \$11.45@11.90 a pound, but trading was light.

Sage—Greek sage is higher in sympathy with cables from Europe. Local speculators have practically cleaned up all cheap offerings. Holders advanced spot quotations to 30c on fancy sage and 23c@24c on dark green sage.

Silver Nitrate—A further decline in silver resulted in lower quotations on nitrate. Offerings were more liberal at 56½c an ounce for 500-ounce lots and above.

Tonka Beans—Firm primary markets and a better demand resulted in a rise of 5c a pound on Surinam and 9c on Para beans. Importers offered spot parcels of Surinam at 70c@74c, and Para beans at 64c@69c a pound which resulted in fair sales.

CHAS. V. BACON ANSWERS GOVERNMENT CALL

It is announced from Washington that Mr. Charles V. Bacon, the well known New York oil chemist, has become officially connected with the United States Bureau of Mines, at the American University Experiment Station at Washington, D. C. Mr. Bacon has assumed the position as chief of the Oil Section. His services in this capacity will be virtually in connection with the ordnance branch of the War Department.

In an interview at his laboratories, 3 Park Row, New York, Mr. Bacon said that his laboratories were overwhelmed with work at this time and that he had accepted the call of the government at a great sacrifice. He will be at his offices two days a week, however, and during his absence, the laboratories will be in charge of his first assistant chemist, S. F. Stewart.

Mr. Bacon has won a countrywide reputation as an authority on oils. He is at present in charge of the Technical and Research Department of the Swan & Finch Co., and consulting expert for a number of the large oil companies. Recent extensive research work for the War Department on aeroplane lubricating materials presaged his call by the government.

The National Petroleum Congress announces that a paper on greases will be read by Mr. Bacon before the Ninth Annual General Convention at Chicago, October 12th.

STEALING NARCOTICS FROM WHOLESALERS

At the National Wholesale Druggists' Association Convention in Chicago, last week, nation wide thefts of narcotic drugs were reported to be taking place regularly. Many large wholesale drug houses have been the victims of these raids. Reports of the various robberies show that the thieves are in quest of narcotics alone and steal very few other drugs of value. Narcotic storeplaces, seldom secure, have been broken open and the entire contents carried away. This is easily done because of the comparatively small bulk of the drugs. Morphine is particularly sought.

From Boston comes the report of the burglarizing of the narcotic storeroom of Gilman Brothers, Inc., 50-56 Franklin Street. Between Saturday and Monday thieves broke into the narcotic storeroom, stealing morphine and heroin valued at \$2,866. The thieves were apparently familiar with drugs. It is estimated they will realize about \$25,000 from their haul.

WILL FIGHT SALE OF AETNA PLANTS

That there is a desire on the part of outsiders to secure control of the Aetna Explosives Company is indicated in a circular sent to stockholders by the Protective Committee, composed of Henry Auchu, Asa H. De Witt, Justus von Lengerke, F. E. Baldwin, John Rice and Howard Bayne. The latter being vice-president of the Columbia Trust Company, and Thomas H. Hammond, secretary.

The reason for the committee seeking to represent a larger amount of stock is the action by the bondholders' committee, asking the payment of the principal of the company's bonds, which the bond-holders claim to be due. In this regard the circular states: "The stockholders must be in a position at once to contest a proceeding which, if carried out, will involve the forced sale of the properties, and wipe out all of the stock."

DRUG AND CHEMICAL NOTES

The storage and filtering warehouse of the United Indigo and Chemical Co., Chelsea, Mass., was damaged by fire with a heavy loss in indigo.

Consul General Skinner has cabled from London, under date of October 4, that perfumery, as well as perfumed spirits and bay rum, is prohibited from importation into Australia.

The American Electrochemical Society held a successful meeting at Pittsburgh, Pa., last week. Technical papers were read and on Friday there was a general discussion of "Electrochemical War Supplies."

The Gates Aniline Products Co., of Cincinnati, O., has increased its capital stock from \$10,000 to \$100,000. This is a company which has been developed since the war started, and which makes a wide range of colors.

H. P. Herrfeldt & Co. say: "Further price changes are to be noted in the spice market this week. Cloves, Japan chillies, white peppers, Greek sage and mustard seed close higher, with heavy buying of all these articles both by manufacturers and dealers."

Edward H. Rising, who founded the National Chemical Co., which was merged in the General Chemical Company, in 1899, died at Saugerties, N. Y., on Oct. 3. In 1902, Mr. Rising was elected chairman of the Executive Committee of the General Electric Company. He was president from 1907 to 1910 when he retired.

George A. Street, formerly connected with W. H. & F. Jordan, Philadelphia, has recently opened offices at 583 Drexel Building in that city, to be conducted as a local branch of John D. Lewis, Providence and New York, manufacturer and importer of chemicals and dyestuffs. Mr. Street will represent the house in Philadelphia.

In their weekly review of the market for seeds and herbs John Clarke & Co. say: "Trade needs are large and often urgent. In mustards, the situation is precarious for users for many reasons, and high prices are distinctly probable. Celery, cummin, coriander, bay leaves and all the herbs, especially sage, show marked strength upon very wide domestic needs and shrinking visible supplies."

A process for producing double acid phosphate to increase the output of sulphuric acid has been perfected by the Bureau of Soils of the Department of Agriculture by co-operation with Hoboken manufacturers. Sulphuric acid produced by smelting phosphate rock in an electric furnace is collected in an electric precipitator. An additional amount of phosphate rock is treated with this acid, producing double acid phosphate.

The Reade Manufacturing Company of Hoboken, N. J., has purchased a modern chemical plant at New Market, N. J., consisting of a building 310 x 125, and about eleven acres of ground. This purchase is the result of an agreement between the company and Dr. C. G. Richardson, metallurgical chemist, to refine cobalt, nickel and arsenical ore. The new company will incorporate for a quarter of a million of dollars and proposes to start operations at once.

DR. E. E. PRATT'S SUCCESSOR

Burwell S. Cutler, of Buffalo, Chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, went into the Bureau six months ago at a nominal salary to assist in putting the organization on a business basis. He was made First Assistant Chief, but since the resignation of Dr. E. E. Pratt, has been Acting Chief.

Mr. Cutler was born in Buffalo and finished his scholastic education at Lake Forest University and Harvard. For fifteen years he has been president of an important Buffalo manufacturing concern and has been identified in an official capacity with numerous business houses and civic organizations in New York State.

SEEKING MARKET FOR CITRONELLA OIL

Firm in Burma, India, Explains Process of Distillation and Production Available for American Buyers—Resembles Java Grade of Oil.

The American consulate at Madras has received a letter from a firm at Moulmein, Burma, India, stating that it desires to find a market in the United States for its citronella oil. The name of this firm may be obtained from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce or its district and cooperative offices by referring to file No. 92424. Accompanying the letter was a circular giving interesting details concerning this comparatively new essential-oil industry. Extracts from the circular are quoted below:

It should be explained that botanically and industrially citronella grass is classed and known as *Cymbopogon nardus*, and is to be clearly distinguished from *Cymbopogon citratus*, or lemon grass. This distinction is important from a commercial point of view, for lemon-grass oil does not command the same price as citronella-grass oil. Mr. E. H. Holmes, curator of the Museum of the British Pharmaceutical Society, has further identified the grass as *Maha Tengiri* (called Maha Pangiri by Watt in his "Commercial Products of India"), which is a subdivision of *Cymbopogon nardus*.

It is not known with certainty when this grass was introduced into Burma, but credit for pioneering the industry in this district is undoubtedly due to two brothers, U Shway Thwin and the late U Hpaw, who, in 1912, realizing the facility of its cultivation and its promising future, laid the foundation of a new trade. Many others have since followed their example, with the result that there are now several estates in Amherst district producing this oil.

Early in 1914 Burma citronella oil was definitely recognized in the London market and was graded as equal to the Java oil. Three separate analyses of oil from this district were obtained through the courtesy of Mr. J. C. Umney, editor of *Perfumery and Essential Oil Record*, in 1913, showing, respectively, a geraniol content of 89.9, 94.7, and 90.1 per cent. In two of these analyses the odor was particularly commented on, and special reference was made to its close resemblance to the Java type of oil.

Distillation was conducted by means of copper-pot stills, which are procurable from certain manufacturers in England. The still itself is a large vessel of 100 gallons capacity, into which is fitted a perforated metal basket containing the grass. Before putting the grass into the basket it is chopped into small pieces with a chaff cutter. The object of chopping the grass is to hasten the distillation and at the same time to get as large a yield as possible from the grass. Before placing the basket containing the chopped grass in the still, the still is two-thirds filled with water.

To facilitate the loading and unloading of the baskets into and from the still a differential pulley is erected over the still, which can be swung away from the still to the place where the chopped grass is stored. After the basket of grass is put in, the cover of the still is fitted on. In the center of this cover there is a hole to which is fitted a pipe which leads to a worm. This worm is contained in a condensing tank, which is kept filled with water.

The still is heated by means of a furnace, which is usually fed with wood fuel. As soon as the water in the still boils the steam escapes through the pipe at the cover into the worm and condenses as soon as it meets that portion of the worm where the temperature is lower than that of the steam. The condensed liquid runs out of the end of the worm into a special receptacle, kept for the purpose, in the form of water and oil. The latter, being lighter, floats on the top of the water and is easily separated.

After separation, the oil is poured into jars, where it settles, and the clear oil is then passed into drums for shipment to London or elsewhere. Some planters filter the oil after it has settled, but for commercial purposes this is unnecessary.

The schooner James M. W. Hall, tonnage 491, has been chartered to bring a cargo of logwood and roots from Jamaica to north of Hatteras.

MARKET BREVITIES

A ministerial order of September 5, reported in a cablegram from the American consul general at Paris, abrogates the permit of February 12, 1915, to export rosin and colophony to the usual allied and American countries.

Information concerning the research work of the Botanical Raw Products Committee, which is working in conjunction with the National Research Council in finding substitutes for botanical products, may be obtained by addressing the committee in the care of Bussey Institution of Harvard University, Forest Hills, Mass. There are over twenty sub-committees investigating 25,000 various plants.

A company has been formed for the purpose of manufacturing dyes out of orange wood, and at present the output will be used principally to color khaki cloth. The company will be known as the James E. Dale Manufacturing Company, and its plant, on account of the raw material used to turn out its product growing near that section, will be located at Wapanaucka, Okla. James E. Dale, of Rahway, N. J., will be president of the company, which was capitalized at \$100,000. It will also manufacture tanning extracts.

The London *Iron and Coal Trades Review* says in its issue of August 24: Sulphate of Ammonia—There is a steady demand for home consumption at present prices, and also for future delivery at enhanced values, although the regulations with reference to delivery and payment tend somewhat to retard business. Manufacturers appear to have grounds for complaint regarding the exclusion of definite fixed values in the Corn Production bill. Nitrate of Soda—Values are practically the same as last week, transactions being only of small dimensions. Tar Products—There is practically no change to record in values in this market. London pitch still continues firm, with a promise of a further rise, and this is slightly reflected in provincial quotations. There are also a fair amount of Continental inquiries. Solvent naphtha remains unaltered at 2s.

WILL MAKE SULPHURIC ACID

The recent increased demand for sulphuric acid from American as well as foreign consumers has induced many new concerns to incorporate for the manufacture of this material. With a capital stock of \$1,000,000 the Norcross Chemical Co., of Pueblo, Colo., has just been chartered under the laws of that state and work has already been begun on the new plant.

The officers of the company are: Geo. W. Guntall, president and general manager; Writ W. Young, vice-president and Edw. W. Love, secretary and treasurer. It is stated that this will be one of the most complete plants in the country. The production of most all degrees has not been adequate to meet the heavy demand, and prices have been comparatively high for some time.

SUCCESS OF CO-OPERATIVE DELIVERY SYSTEM

A study of co-operative delivery systems undertaken several months ago by the Commercial Economy Board of the Council of National Defense has shown that such systems have commonly saved from 40% to 50% in investment and operating costs as compared with the individual systems replaced. Of the 47 cities and towns studied the Board found that the co-operative plan had been a success in 30, a failure in 5, and doubtful as to results in 12, largely because the systems in the 12 places had only recently been installed. In one city of 12,000 population 14 wagons were found to be doing the work which under the old system required 20.

Six of the bureaus of the Department of Commerce will have an exhibit at the Southern Commercial Congress, which is to be held in New York City at the Hotel Astor, October 15 to 17, 1917. In connection with the Southern Commercial Congress Convention the Southern States will hold an exhibit which will be adjoining that of the Commerce exhibit on the Belvedere Floor of the Astor.

Heavy Chemical Markets

CHEMICAL MARKET AGAIN FIRM

Flurry in Caustic Soda Has Passed and Prices Are About the Same As Before the Embargo—Acids Steady and Unchanged.

Caustic soda has been the main topic of discussion in the local chemical market for several days. Brokers and dealers bought and sold rapidly and consumers could not tell what the price was from day to day, but the market is now more settled and prices are at nearly the same level as before the embargo. With the exception of keener consumer interest in soda ash, the majority of heavy chemicals have held their own, and as inquiries are heavier a stronger undertone is noticed.

All acids are firm and prices are quotably unchanged. There is not as much consumer interest for immediate deliveries as for deliveries over the first few months of next year. The Government continues a good buyer of acids, but it is understood that most of the large orders have been filled. Producers are restricting their output somewhat now on account of the high cost of labor, and with supplies sufficient on spot to take care of immediate consumer demand, no important price fluctuations are expected. This condition applies to muriatic, nitric and sulphuric as well as to acetic.

Ammonium lump and ammonium alum are scarce in spot quantities, and prices are higher. Potassium alums are in better spot supply, and prices have not fluctuated materially. The market continues firm and active on aluminum sulphate.

A peculiar market is noted on copper sulphate, and notwithstanding there appears to be an urgent demand for blue stone in practically all positions, prices have not advanced. Calcium acetate and lead acetate are in good demand. There is a good consumer demand for magnesite and quotations of the Pacific coast are slightly firmer. The New York price is unchanged, but shipping is causing so much concern that there is every probability that prices will advance.

Caustic potash, bichromate of potash, prussiate of potash and saltpeter are all in good demand. The caustic market is gradually improving, but with so much speculation among dealers, wide price ranges are heard on spot and forward positions. Bichromate of soda is down a little, but the undertone of the local market is firm. Nitrate of soda continues in strong demand, and with spot supplies light, prices are the same as last week.

Acid, Acetic—The 80 per cent pure acetic is now offered in the open market at 24c a pound, as the inside, and 25c as the maximum. Few sales are now passing for the 28 per cent test at much less than 6½c a pound, and several of the largest holders are asking as high as 6½c a lb. There is a good inquiry for all grades of acetic, and with the exception of the 56 per cent test, which is comparatively inactive the general tone of the market remains firm. Sales have been made on the 56 per cent test at 12½c@13c a pound. The glacial is of special interest and is finding a ready market at 36c to 37c a pound for spot goods. The figures named for the commercial are 22½c to 23c a pound, with the price of the re-distilled unchanged at 24c@24½c a pound.

Acid, Muriatic—Quotations at the close were 1½c to 2c a pound for the 20 degree, and 1¾c to 2c a pound for the 22 degree. It is reported that a number of new producers are entering the field.

Acid, Nitric—The prevailing price for the 40 degree nitric is 7½c to 7¾c a pound. Supplies of this degree are not abundant. The 42 degree on spot is held in firm hands at 7¾c to 8½c a pound and about the same prices are quoted for delivery until the end of this month.

Acid, Sulphuric—The demand has been steady and the undertone of the market is firm. Many new concerns are entering the sulphuric market, but thus far the effect on prices has been immaterial. The 66 degree brimstone is held tightly at around \$35 a ton, New York. Pyrite acid is

quoted at \$32 to \$35 a ton, depending upon quantity and seller. The quotation generally heard for the 60 degree pyrite is \$25 to \$28 a ton, f.o.b. southern works.

Alums—There is a good demand for all grades of alums, especially for export. Potassium lump alum is quoted on spot at 9c@9½c a pound. There is much activity in potassium chrome alum, and the price range is from 25c to 28c a pound. Ammonium lump alum is scarce. Nearby stocks are quoted at 4¾c@5c a pound. Ammonium chrome alum is 19c@20c a pound.

Aluminum Sulphate—There has been considerable export business and with a strong domestic demand prices are holding firm. The spot quotation is 2c@2¼c a pound (½ per cent iron), while the stocks free from iron are quoted at 3¼c@3½c a pound.

Bleaching Powder—Only routine business is passing with nothing to indicate an immediate improvement and there is a possibility of much shading on firm bids. The 27-pound tare on the spot is quoted at 2½c@3c a pound, which has been the price for several weeks. The 100-pound tare is available in this market at 3½c to 4c a pound.

Calcium Acetate—The demand continues heavy with no shortage of supplies. South American users are anxious for stocks and from \$6.00 to \$6.05 remains as the prevailing price for spot.

Copper Sulphate—There is more activity in copper sulphate this week, and while prices have not changed materially the undertone of the market is firmer, at 8½c to 8¾c a pound. There is much consumer interest in stocks for delivery in November and December. Generally sellers view are 9c a pound and up for the 98-99 per cent material, blue vitriol (large). Since consumers are manifesting more interest large holders are bullish.

Lead Acetate—The white crystals are finding a ready market at 15¾c@16c a pound in casks and barrels, while the granulated continues to move in good volume at 14c@15c a pound, depending on seller and quantity. There appears to be no shortage of stocks and with inquiries heavy, especially for export, the undertone of the market is firmer.

Magnesite—Quotations are \$40@45 a ton, f. o. b. mines, California and \$50@55 a ton, f. o. b. New York. The strong consumer demand continues from users in the United States as well as South America. Supplies appear sufficient to fill orders promptly.

Potash, Caustic—Spot stocks are available at 54½c@55½c a pound for the 70-75 per cent, f. o. b. works, and 83½c@85c a pound for the 88-92 degree on the spot. The 80-85 per cent is quoted at 82½c to 85c a pound, according to quantity. There is a steady demand for all degrees and prices are unchanged.

Potassium Bichromate—Orders are now being booked for the first half of next year, but the spot market is quiet, and while dealers are quoting at the same levels there is a possibility of shading on firm bids. The quotation is 44¾c a pound, flat; some however, continue to ask 45c a pound. Inquiries are good, but no large business has passed.

Potassium Prussiate—The demand continues strong and the Japanese goods are scarce on spot. Nominal quotations are \$2.90, flat, for the red, and \$1.23 to \$1.25 for the yellow. Interest centers on stocks afloat.

Saltpeter—The granulated is unchanged at 28c a pound, and the crystals were quoted at 31c@32c a pound. Export business, especially to South America, continues heavy on saltpeter. The strong call from domestic consumers continues.

Soda Ash—After a lull for a few days following the embargo that was placed on the exportation of caustic soda, the ash has recovered and the market is again firm. Holders are now quoting 3¾c a pound for spot stocks in bags, and the same price is given for delivery to the end of the year. The price in barrels is 3½c a pound, with one or two holders quoting slightly below that figure.

Soda, Caustic—The market is improving daily, and quotations for spot material are now around 8½c@8¾c a pound. Dealers have been busy speculating during the week, but now that the Government embargo for export is not absolute, there is a steadier moving of stocks toward consumers.

Sodium Bichromate—Spot is now available in fairly large quantities at 23½¢@24¢ a pound, which is a slight decline from last week. The market has been growing easier for several weeks, as the demand has fallen off. The inquiry is better but no large business has developed.

Sodium Nitrate—At the close the refined was quoted at 6¼¢ a pound, flat, with \$4.95 per hundred as the price for the 95 per cent crude. For futures over January, February and March, \$4.90 is the price named for the crude. There is a good demand and spot supplies are barely ample to keep pace.

TRADE BREVITIES

Honey valued at \$224,665 cleared from this port during August for Italy.

Grain alcohol was reported to have sold on Saturday for beverage purposes at \$8.55 per gallon.

The Huff Laboratories Company, Inc., of Miami, Fla., has been incorporated by Edward S. Huff and others.

The British schooner Prydwen, tonnage 295, has been chartered to bring a cargo of logwood from Miragoane to New York or Providence.

A dispatch from San Francisco reported the arrival of the schooner Daisy Freeman with 106 packages citrate of lime and 32 packages glycerin.

B. F. Hays, who has been with E. R. Squibb & Son; for ten years will retire on account of ill health and J. L. Schmitz of the Squibb Laboratories will take his place.

Chas. Hattendorf of the Central Soap Manufacturing Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has been spending a week here looking over the trade conditions for soap stock for the fall months.

The Lloyd Chemical Works of Belleville, N. J., chemicals, dyes, etc., has been incorporated under the laws of New Jersey by Maurice Vandeweghe, Achiel Vandeweghe of Paterson, and Ellis Lloyd of Bloomfield.

The British Government, according to consular advices from Birmingham, Eng., is taking steps to assist in the marketing of benzol after the war through the agency of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, in which it holds a predominant interest. The proposal is that the British Petroleum Company, formerly a German concern but now a British subsidiary of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, should actually handle the spirit, of which vast quantities should be available when benzol is no longer required in connection with the production of high explosives.

JAPAN BUYS \$500,000 WORTH OF DYES

The National Aniline & Chemical Co. is reported to have closed an order with the Japanese Government for aniline dyes which aggregate over \$500,000. As immediate delivery was one of the conditions of the sale shipment has already been made of part of this order.

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN JOBBERS' PRICES

Advanced

Alcohol, Cologne, U.S.P., \$1.60	Oil Pompeian, \$1.10@1.25
Less than Bbl. \$1.45	Pennyroyal, 10c
Commercial, \$1.60	Peppermint, Hotchkiss, 25c
Less than Bbl., \$1.50	Sassafras, 25c
Aluminum Sulphate, 2c@3c	Podophyllin (Resin), 90c@95c
Cardamom Seed, Decorticated, 5c@10c	Potassa, White Sticks, 30c@60c
Chloroform, 5c	Resorcin, Pure White, 10c@15c
Dionin, \$1.50	Sandarac, Gum, Clean, 25c@30c
Dragon's Blood, Reeds, \$1.35	Serpentaria (Va. Snake Root), 10c@15c
Lycopodium, 30c@40	Spirit, Ether, 20c
Oil, Amber, Crude, Dark, 15c	Nitrous, U.S.P., 20c@30c
Cloves, 50c	Witch Hazel, 35c
Olive, Malaga, 30c@35c	

Declined

Adeps Lanae, Anhydrous, 5c@10c	Magnesium Sulphate, 1c@3c
Ammonium Persulphate, 65c	Oil, Cade, 20c
Bay Rum, Porto Rico, 10c	Mustard, Artificial, 45c
Buckthorn Bark, 5c	Essential, 45c@60c
Copper Sulphate, 3c	Sodium, Arsenate, 20c
Ichthyat, \$1.95	Oxalate, 15c
Lanum, Merck, 5c	

RECOVERY IN CAUSTIC SODA

The drop in the price of caustic soda has awakened keen interest in the chemical trade and some speculation is apparent. There are fairly large supplies available at 7 cents and under. This is the lowest price in some time.

The Government embargo is not absolute, as permits will be issued if the fact can be established that the exportation is for the exclusive use of the allies and is a war necessity. The chief use of caustic soda is for the manufacture of soap but it is also used in the manufacture of munitions. Holders must take war risks and will meet difficulties in shipping. On this account it is the inclination of large holders to confine their business to home consumption. Producers are curtailing their output in the effort to sustain the market.

When the announcement was made that the exportation of caustic soda had been prohibited, soda ash and several other heavy chemicals dropped in sympathy, but they soon recovered. It was rumored that a like embargo would be placed on soda ash, but this report was denied at Washington. The market for caustic soda is stronger with sales at 8¼ cents, and for delivery over 1918 the price is 8 cents. The market has been advancing steadily since the latter part of May when the price was around 6c a pound. The highest price was reached on September 5th, when holders were quoting firmly at 10½¢ a pound. A slight decline came the following week, but few expected the slump that occurred on Oct. 2nd.

James J. Crawford, secretary of William S. Gray & Co., has returned from a three weeks' vacation. He spent part of the time on Long Island and then took an automobile trip through New York State.

The Phio Color Works of Manhattan has been incorporated under the laws of New York by F. C. Simons, L. W. Alexander, M. Winters, 595 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

A. P. Villa & Brothers, Inc., Dover, Del., capital \$2,000,000. To carry on business of cleaning and dyeing cotton and other fabrics. A. P. Villa, Brookville, L. I., N. Y., Frederick Hildebrandt, Tompkinsville, S. I., N. Y., J. F. Royan, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Phio Color Works, Manhattan, capital \$5,000. F. C. Simons, L. W. Alexander, M. Winters, 595 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Arcade Pharmacy, Inc., Freeport, L. I., N. Y., capital \$6,000. H. A. and I. Bartholomew, H. J. Mead, Freeport, L. I., N. Y.

Anniston Steel Products Co., Dover, Del., capital \$4,000,000. To make steel, manganese, coke, copper, zinc, nickel, molybdenum, tungsten, to acquire timber lands, lime, etc. Walter M. Hood, C. A. Bingham, M. P. Randall, E. S. Center, Jr., W. R. Loyd, P. C. Covington, T. L. Stewart, all of Birmingham, Ala.

Lehi Drug Company, American Fork, Utah, capital \$10,000. To conduct wholesale and retail drug business. John F. Bradshaw, president; Emma Bradshaw, vice-president and R. G. Taylor, secretary and treasurer.

W. T. Hartz Drug Company, Rock Island, Ill., capital \$7,500. General drug business. William T. Hartz, Elizabeth Hartz, C. W. McPike.

Van Vleet-Mansfield Drug Co., Memphis, Tenn., capital \$12,000. General drug business. Incorporators not named.

The Norcross Chemical Co., Pueblo, Colo., capital \$1,000,000. To manufacture sulphuric acid. Geo. W. Guntall, president and general manager, Writ W. Young, vice-president and Edw. W. Love, secretary and treasurer. Plant under construction at Pueblo, Colo.

The Walker Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa., capital \$10,000. To manufacture and sell chemicals. F. R. Hansell, Philadelphia, Pa., J. Vernon Pimm and S. C. Seymour, Camden, N. J.

Rexall Drug Store, Henryetta, Okla., capital \$15,000. General drug line. Charles L. Wilson, Benton Snider, R. B. F. Hummer, all of Henryetta, Okla.

Bozarta Company, Inc., Manhattan, capital not named. Perfumes and toilet articles. Ione M. King, Ethel M. Hahn, Max Wolodarsky.

Natural Chemicals Products Corporation, New York, capital \$2,500,000. S. B. Howard, L. H. Gunther, and Jos. Curtin.

The Dunbarton Corp., Brooklyn, N. Y., capital \$10,000. Drugs and chemicals. F. H. Stevens, D. Dunbar, C. Braham, Freeport, L. I., N. Y.

Chem-Wood Manufacturing Co., Manhattan, capital \$50,000. To make chemical wood and wood substitutes. R. E. Leavitt, E. J. Welch, F. Toby, 20 Broad street, New York City.

Dissolutions—National Aniline Co., Manhattan; Antique Chemical Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Capital Increases—The Atwell Chemical Co., New Haven, Conn., from \$4,500 to \$50,000.

Color & Dyestuff Markets

SUDDEN ACTIVITY IN PHENOL

Many Imported Vegetable Dyes Advance in Price—Shipping Difficulties Increase—Coal-Tar Derivatives Practically Unchanged—Benzol in Better Demand.

The sudden activity in phenol has been the outstanding feature in intermediates. A sharp advance is noted for spot and nearby, caused by keen consumer interest.

Articles in the general lists of colors and dyestuffs that are imported have advanced owing to the difficulty of securing steamer bottoms for prompt shipments from primary points. The number of vessels that have plied freely between New York and Southern points is decreasing daily on account of Government needs. Insurance rates are high, and this increases the price of imported stocks to the American consumer.

The situation in intermediates is uncertain as there is no way of knowing when other embargoes may be declared. The present demand is active, and available stocks as well as forward positions are bringing reasonably good prices.

Albumen, the Chinese egg, as well as the imported and domestic blood is in light spot supply and holders are quoting firmly at approximately the same prices as last week. The demand is steady for archil. Several large shipments of silver cochineal were recently received in this market, but this has failed to have any material effect on prices. Only slight change is noted in the spot market on divi divi. Difficulty in getting bottoms for the movement of gambier is the reason given for the advance in this material. The common is up at least half a cent since last week. Spot logwood is scarce and prices remain unchanged. Indigo, fustic and sumac continue in good demand.

Coal tar crudes and intermediates have been quoted in a number of quarters at slightly higher levels.

There has been an increase in the output of Acid H. and prices have eased off. Spot prices on naphthionic and sulphanilic acids are unchanged. Little special interest developed in aniline oil or salts for domestic accounts. Naphthalene shows an improvement for spot.

With the exception of a better demand for para-amidophenol, and a stronger inquiry for benzol, coal-tar derivatives remain in about the same position as a week ago.

There have been several price changes in coal-tar colors. Acid colors have declined slightly, and the same is true of several Bismarck colors, owing to increased production. Sulphur Brown Chestnut and valonia solid, 65 per cent tan, have scored the sharpest advances.

Albumen—Offerings of imported egg albumen are restricted owing to limited arrivals, especially from China. The price of the domestic blood albumen is 54c to 58c a pound. Imported stocks of the blood are held in light supply at around 60c a pound.

Archil—Spot supplies continue light; the demand is heavy and the inquiry is increasing from American and South American consumers. The triple is quoted on the spot at 18c to 20c a pound, while the double is steady and unchanged at 15c a pound, with some asking as high as 16c a pound, in quantity; the concentrated continues in heavy demand and holders are asking as high as 26c a pound in some instances. Sales have passed at 21c and 22c a pound.

Cochineal—Quotations for the silver are 52c to 56c a pound, while the rosy black variety stands at 65c to 69c a lb. with gray black offered in light quantity on spot, at 62c to 64c a pound.

Cutch—While spot stocks are not heavy, holders say that they have sufficient supplies to take care of the present demand. Prices at the close were: Rangoon, in boxes, from 12c to 13c a pound; the liquid from 8½c to 9c a pound, and the tablets from 10c to 12c a pound.

Divi Divi—Stocks held on spot are light, and dealer speculation has been keen. Although in the majority of

cases, holders are asking \$65 a ton as the inside, and \$67 a ton, as the maximum, stocks on spot were available at \$63 to \$67 a ton.

Gambier—Consumers of all grades of gambier are showing the same keen interest, but with spot supplies unusually light holders have advanced the price. The common is in exceptionally strong demand at 16¼c to 17c a pound, with deliveries for the early part of next year at perhaps a cent lower. The demand for the 25 per cent tan continues heavy, and prices are quotably unchanged at 10c@10½c a pound. Cubes, both No. 1 and No. 2 are scarce. Spot lots are available at 23c@24c a pound, for No. 1, and 21c@21½c a pound for cubes No. 2.

Indigo—Local dealers are quoting with considerable firmness at 30c@32c a pound for spot wool, and 50c to 54c a pound for spot cotton indigo. Spot supplies are not held in large quantity.

Logwood—Importers continue to complain of their inability to move stocks promptly from primary shipping points either by boat or rail. The 51 degree extract is available in moderate spot quantity at 10c@10½c a pound, and the tone of the market is active. The logwood chips are held tightly at around 3c a pound, in quantity, with perhaps ½c less in small odd lots. Several of the largest importers are asking a flat price of 3½c a pound for the chips. Mexican sticks, (Campeche) continue to be quoted nominally at \$42@45 a ton.

Fustic—For the solid, prices range from 24c to 25c a pound, and for the chips from 4½c@5c a pound. Fustic sticks are held tightly at \$47@48 a ton, with some importers asking as high as \$49 a ton. It is said that several large Government orders remain to be filled.

Sumac—The Virginia material, guaranteed 25 per cent tan, is quoted in moderate spot quantities at \$50@59 a ton. There are no surplus stocks of either the foreign or domestic grades of sumac. One importer says that he has a small spot quantity of the Sicilian available at \$85@87 a ton. Stocks afloat and nearby are quoted at about the same level as the small lot of spot, and one ship is due to dock in this port within the week.

Coal Tar Derivatives

Acid, Naphthionic—The market is showing steady improvement. A number of new producers have entered the field, but prices are steady and quotably unchanged. Spot refined is offered in the open market at \$1.80@1.85 a pound, with \$1.40@1.50 the prevailing price for the crude, f. o. b. works.

Acid, Sulphanilic—Holders are almost unanimous in asking 34c a pound for sulphanilic acid on the spot. There is a better consumer interest in this acid, daily, and holders are expecting greater activity.

Aniline Oil and Salts—The oil is available at 26c@26½c a pound, drums extra, and 28c a pound, drums included. There appears to be no shortage of supplies. The quotation most generally heard for the salts is 33c a pound, flat. There has been a good export call from South America.

Benzidine—There seems to be an urgent inquiry for the base and the market is holding firm. The price of the base is \$1.85@1.90 a pound, while the sulphate is available at \$1.45@1.50 a pound, depending upon quantity and seller.

Benzol—There have been sales of surplus benzol locally at 49c@50c a gallon, but these supplies have now been eliminated from the market. At the close 51c a gallon was the inside price with others asking 53c@55c a gallon. Drums are \$20 extra, but returnable. The market is firm.

Naphthalene—The spot price of the flake is 9c a pound flat, and about the same figure for delivery over the balance of this year. January-June of next year is quoted at 9¼c@9½c a pound, which indicates that a firm market is expected. The price of the balls is unchanged at 10c@10½c a pound.

Dinitrotoluol—Spot stocks seem to be sufficient to take care of a larger demand. Most holders are asking around 58c a pound for spot and nearby goods, but on firm bids this price could be shaded materially.

Para-amidophenol—The demand is steady and strong and in some quarters slightly higher prices are heard.

New producers are entering the field. Prices are \$4.50 to \$5.00 a pound for the base, and \$5.00 a pound for the hydrochloride. On contract prices range from \$4.20 to \$4.25.

Para-nitraniline—The market is quiet and prices have declined. Spot and nearby delivery is now quoted at \$1.10 a pound, and on contract a flat price of \$1.00 a pound is heard.

Phenol—This material, which has been quiet for some time, is now in strong demand from all directions and prices have taken a sharp jump. Spot stocks are quoted firmly at 41c, drums extra and 43½c drums included.

Betanaphthol—Holders have advanced prices for spot and nearby stocks. The sublimed is now quoted at 87½c a pound as the inside and 90c a pound as the maximum. The technical is quoted firmly at 63c to 70c a pound. The U. S. P. crystals remain unchanged at \$1.25 a pound.

Dinitrophenol—Prices noted last week are notably unchanged. From most directions the figure heard for spot is 55c@60c a pound. On contract the price is around 51c a pound.

Toluidine—The mixed is quoted in the open market at 80c@85c a pound, the ortho at 90c to \$1.10 a pound, and the price of the para remains at \$2.00 a pound, flat.

Toluol—The market is quiet as very little spot is available. Quotations range from \$1.80 to \$1.85 a pound. Consumers seem more interested in deliveries over the early part of next year and considerable business is being booked for those positions.

SEPTEMBER INVESTMENT IN CHEMICALS

September record of new companies formed to manufacture chemicals, drugs, and dyes shows a total of nineteen concerns organized last month with an aggregate authorized capital stock of \$12,925,000. This is the second largest number of companies organized in any one month of 1917, and the indicated investment has only been exceeded to date this year in May and August. In August the figure was \$13,101,000. The companies chartered in September with capital exceeding \$50,000, according to the *Journal of Commerce* records are the following:

Allied Drug & Chemical Corporation, Del.....	\$1,000,000
American Pharmaceutical Co., Del.....	100,000
American Retail Drug Co., The.....	250,000
British-American Nitrate Co., Del.....	2,500,000
Crittenton, Jr., C. N. Co., The, Del., (mfg. proprietary medicines).....	500,000
Chlorine Control License Corporation, Del.....	350,000
East St. Louis Chemical Co., Del.....	4,500,000
Eastern Paper Makers Chemical Co., Pa.....	100,000
Fisher Kennedy Co., Okla.....	200,000
Horyzon Co., N. J. (mfg. dyes, blueing, etc.).....	125,000
Inter-Tube Chemical Co., The, Del.....	1,000,000
Iptec Chemical Co., N. J.....	200,000
Mass-Bell Chemical Co., N. J.....	100,000
Noah Products Corporation, The, Va.....	100,000
National Carbide Co., Va.....	250,000
Natural Products Refining Co., N. J.....	200,000
New York Potash Corporation, Del.....	1,200,000
Seton Chemical Co., N. J.....	200,000
Surry Lime-Marl Corporation, Va.....	50,000
Total	\$12,925,000

Since the beginning of the war companies incorporated to manufacture chemicals, drugs, dyes, etc., have involved an authorized capital stock of \$260,433,000. Of this amount \$78,786,000, or about 30 per cent represents the indicated investment during the first nine months of 1917. The average monthly figure during the last five months of 1914 was \$3,367,000; during 1915, \$5,463,750; during 1916, \$7,520,333; during January-September, 1917, \$8,754,000.

TIN IN BETTER DEMAND

The demand for tin has improved slightly, but prices are very little higher. Straits tin sold at 60¾c and closed firm at this price on Saturday. Banka, which started on Monday at 59¾c, fell off ¼c during the week but recovered at the close and was firm on Saturday at 50¾c. Chinese which had declined ¾c on Tuesday to 55½c advanced on Thursday to 56½c and finally to 56¾c which represents the price at the end of the week. London advanced slowly during the week. Standard made a net gain of £2 5s for spot and £2 for futures. Straits advanced £1 10s for spot and closed unchanged for Eastern shipment.

SOME IMPORTANT GERMAN COLORS STILL IN EXPERIMENTAL STAGE HERE

Rhodamine, Which is Used for Coloring Matches, and Fuschine Crystals in Demand by Silk Mills, and Water Soluble Blue for Making Printing Ink Soon to be Made in America.

With the American color industry in its infancy, a heavy demand from domestic consumers and a strong export call, especially from South America, there develop daily many interesting market conditions. It is now more than three years since any large quantity of colors or dyes has been received from Germany, and the situation forced upon American manufacturers has been met with remarkable success. With all phases of the color and dyestuff business developing rapidly in this country and the industry not having as yet established standards or organized as a national body, each manufacturer makes his own prices. On this account very wide ranges must be quoted on some colors, and there is considerable confusion among dealers and consumers as to prevailing rates.

Second hands are still holding some German-made colors at the present time. Only a small quantity of Rhodamine B. extra concentrated, is available in the American market, but holders are asking such high prices that consumers are holding off in the hope that American producers will be able to put a product upon the market that will suffice for this color. There is every reason to expect that this will be accomplished soon. It will find a ready market if prices are below those asked for foreign stocks.

A year ago when flags were in strong demand German dyes held here were adulterated with salt and sold to flag makers. In the past year American-made colors have been used in the flag business and flags are now available at less than half the price charged last year. As time passes American-made dyes will find a home market and South America and other foreign countries will also draw on the United States for supplies.

Japan is making some colors, and there will be keen competition for the South American trade from now on. South Americans are buying liberally. Nearly 6,000 pounds of Victoria Blue, B., has just been sold to a large firm there at \$15 a pound. Unfortunately this trade is being jeopardized by dealers who are not delivering supplies according to samples submitted. Because of this fact there is a movement on foot by reliable dealers and manufacturers of colors and dyes to establish standards whereby it will be possible to prevent such swindles. DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS has repeatedly urged manufacturers to organize and standardize the industry, and great interest has been manifested. Manufacturers now number more than a hundred and there are probably 500 dealers and brokers.

Among the important German colors that are now in the experimental stage in this country are fuschine crystals used for coloring silks, rhodamine, water soluble blue, crystals, used chiefly in the manufacture of printers' ink, safranin and benzo fast scarlet. A small quantity of benzo fast scarlet is held in this country by second hands. Rhodamine is now in good demand from match manufacturers for coloring match heads, and American enterprise has produced a color that will answer this purpose, and is offered at a lower price. But Japan can manufacture and deliver these colors and dyestuffs here at lower prices than the American manufacturer can produce them and the industry here will soon feel the effects of this competition.

Colors and dyestuffs made in Switzerland are also receiving considerable attention here. From Switzerland comes wool green S, used chiefly in the coloring of hats. From Japan we get Fast Yellow, used mainly for the staining of chinaware, and dyeing dresses. Paper manufacturers are also finding this material of value.

Washington officials find that the Bernstorff slush fund amounted to \$27,000,000 at one time. It was used in connection with the dyestuffs controversy, the project to purchase American ammunition plants to prevent them from falling into the hands of the Allies, and for like expenditures.

Prices Current of Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals & Dyestuffs in Original Packages

NOTICE — The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually Purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers. See Jobbers Prices Current for prices to Retail buyers.

In view of the scarcity of some items subscribers are advised that quotations on such articles are merely nominal, and not always an indication that supplies are to be had at the prices named.

Drugs and Chemicals

Acetanilid, C.P., bbls	lb.	—	.60	Bismuth Subnitrate	lb.	—	2.85	Hydrochloride, U.S.P. 5-gr. v. ea.	—	1.00
Acetone	lb.	.35	.36	Subiodide	lb.	—	4.75	15 gr. vials	ea.	1.89
Acetphenetidin	lb.	10.50	12.00	Tannate	lb.	—	2.90	Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.)		
Acetylsalicylic, Acid, bulk	lb.	—	3.55	Valerate	lb.	—	4.50	Ergot, Russian	lb.	.70
1-lb. cartons	lb.	—	3.65	Borax, in bbls., crystals	lb.	.07 1/4	.07 3/4	Spanish	lb.	.72
Aconitine, 1/2-oz. vials	ea.	2.00	2.05	Crystals, U. S. P. Kegs.	lb.	.08 1/2	.08 3/4	Ether, U. S. P., 1900	lb.	—
Agar Agar, No. 1	lb.	.62	.63	Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.07 1/4	.07 3/4	U. S. P., 1880	lb.	.31
Alcohol, 188 proof	gal.	5.60	6.00	Bromine, U. S. P., tins	lb.	—	.76	Washed	lb.	.31
190 proof, U.S.P.	gal.	5.65	6.00	Burgundy Pitch	lb.	.05 1/2	.06 1/2	Eucalyptol	lb.	1.34
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof.	gal.	5.70	6.00	*Imported	lb.	.25	.29	Formaldehyde	lb.	.16
Wood, ref. 95 p.c.	gal.	1.10	1.12	Cadmium Bromide, crystals.	lb.	—	4.20	Fuller's Earth, powdered 100 lbs.	.80	1.05
97 p.c.	gal.	1.15	1.17	Iodide	lb.	—	5.10	Gelatin, silver	lb.	1.60
Denatured, 180 proof	gal.	.90	.92	Metal sticks	lb.	—	2.15	*Gold	lb.	—
188 proof	gal.	.92	.93	Caffeine, alkaloid, bulk	lb.	10.50	11.00	Glycerin, C. P., bulk	lb.	—
Aldehyde, Acet.	lb.	—	2.35	Citrated, U. S. P.	lb.	7.00	7.50	Drugs and bbls. added	lb.	.69
Almonds, bitter	lb.	.30	.32	Phosphate, 1-oz. vials	oz.	—	1.30	C. P. in cans	lb.	.70
Sweet	lb.	.28	.29	Sulphate, 1-oz. vials	oz.	—	1.40	Dynamite, drum included	lb.	.70
Meal	lb.	.30	.31	Calcium Glycophosphate	lb.	—	2.25	Saponification, Loose	lb.	.55
Aloin, U. S. P., powd.	lb.	—	1.15	Hypophosphite, 100 lbs.	lb.	1.00	1.05	Soap, Lye, Loose	lb.	.48
Aluminum Acetate	lb.	.80	.90	Iodide	lb.	4.60	4.65	Grains of Paradise	lb.	—
*Metallic	lb.	—	2.20	Phosphate, Precip.	lb.	.34	.35	Guaiacol, liquid	lb.	15.00
Sulphate, C.P.	lb.	—	.35	Sulphocarbonate	lb.	—	1.40	Guarana	lb.	1.00
Ambergris, black	oz.	10.00	13.00	Calomel, see Mercury				Gun Cotton	oz.	.18
Grey	oz.	24.00	29.00	Camphor, Am. ref'd, bbls. bk. lb.	—	—	.74 1/2	Haarlem Oil, bottles	gross	6.55
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.	lb.	.80	.85	Square of 4 ounces	lb.	—	.75 1/2	Hexamethylenetetramine	lb.	.90
Benzozate, cryst., U. S. P. lb.	—	—	11.00	16's in 1-lb. carton	lb.	—	.76	*Hops, N. Y., 1917, prime	lb.	.86
Bichromate, C. P.	lb.	—	1.20	24's in 1-lb. cartons	lb.	—	.77 1/2	Pacific Coast, 1917, Prime lb.	.41	.43
Bromide, gran.	lb.	.65	.66	32's in 1-lb. cartons	lb.	.76	.77 1/2	Hydrogen Peroxide, U.S.F., 10gr. lots		
Carb. Dom., U.S.P. kegs. powd. lb.	.17	.18		Cases of 100 blocks	lb.	.75	.75	4-oz. bottles	gross	—
Resub., Cubes	lb.	—	.33	Japan, refined, 2 1/2-lb. slabs lb.	.75	.79		12-oz. bottles	gross	—
Hypophosphite	lb.	—	2.15	Monobromated	lb.	2.50	2.55	16 oz. bottles	gross	—
Iodide	lb.	—	4.60	Cantharides, Chinese	lb.	1.05	1.10	Hydroquinone, 1 lb., cans	lb.	2.63
Molybdate, Pure	lb.	—	7.00	Powdered	lb.	1.15	1.20	Ichthol	lb.	30.00
Muriate, C. P.	lb.	—	.45	Russian	lb.	4.45	4.60	Iodine, Resublimed	lb.	3.50
Nitrate, cryst., C. P.	lb.	.25	.26	Powdered	lb.	4.75	4.80	Iodoform, Powdered	lb.	—
Gran.	lb.	—	.54	Carbon bisulphide, bulk	lb.	.06 1/4	.07	Crystals	lb.	—
Oxalate, Pure	lb.	—	1.15	Casein, C. P.	lb.	.44	.50	Iron Hypophosphite	lb.	2.25
Persulphate	lb.	—	1.25	Cerium Oxalate	lb.	.60	.61	Iodide	lb.	—
Phosphate (Dibasic)	lb.	.50	.60	Chalk, prec. light, English.	lb.	.04 1/2	.05	Sub-sulphate	lb.	.15
Salicylate	lb.	1.60	1.63	Heavy	lb.	.03 1/4	.04 1/4	Isinglass, American	lb.	.81
Amyl Acetate, bulk	gal.	5.00	5.25	Chloral Hydrate	25-lb. jars	—	1.65	Russian	lb.	4.10
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of				Charcoal Willow, powdered.	lb.	.06	.06 1/4	Kamala, U. S. P.	lb.	—
Antimony)	lb.	.27	.28	Wood, powdered	lb.	.06 1/4	.07	Kaolin	lb.	.02
Needle powder	lb.	.16	.17	Chlorine, liquid	lb.	.30	.35	Kola Nuts, West Indies	lb.	14 1/4
Sulphate, 16-17 per cent free				Chloroform	lb.	—	.63	Lanolin, hydrous, cans	lb.	.35
sulphur	lb.	.50	.53	Chrysarobin, U. S. P.	lb.	6.50	12.00	Anhydrous, cans	lb.	.45
*Antipyrine, bulk	lb.	—	—	Cinchonine, Alk. crystals	oz.	—	1.21	Lead Carbonate, med.	lb.	.45
Apomorphine Hydrochloride	oz.	—	31.20	Cinchonine, Alk.	oz.	—	.66	Chloride	lb.	.55
Areca Nuts	lb.	.18	.21	Codeine, alk., 1 oz. vials	oz.	—	.46	Iodide, U. S. P.	lb.	—
Areca Nutts	lb.	.23	.24	1/2 oz. vials	oz.	—	1.25	Licorice, Mass, Syrian	lb.	.24
Argols	lb.	.16	.18	1/2 oz. vials	oz.	—	1.25	*Sticks, bbls. Corigliano.	lb.	.51
*Arsenic, red	lb.	.64	.69	Bulk	oz.	—	1.95	Lupulin, U. S. P.	lb.	1.60
White	lb.	15 1/4	16 1/4	Acetate, 1 oz., vials	oz.	—	11.35	Carbonate	lb.	1.25
Atropine, Alk. U.S.P., 1-oz. vials oz.	—	—	77.50	Bulk	oz.	—	11.50	Salicylate	lb.	4.00
Sulphate, U.S.P., 1-oz. vials oz.	—	—	71.00	Phosphate, 1 oz., vials	oz.	—	9.45	Lupulin, U. S. P.	lb.	2.45
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	.29	.31	1/2 oz., vials	oz.	—	9.65	Lycopodium, U.S.P.	lb.	2.35
Barium Carb. prec., pure	lb.	—	.35	Sulphate, 1 oz., vials	oz.	—	9.40	Magnesium Carbonate, kegs lb.	.17	.21
*Chlorate, pure	lb.	—	1.20	1/2 oz., vials	oz.	—	10.05	Glycerophosphate	—	4.60
Barley, Pearl	100-lbs.	—	6.55	Bulk	oz.	—	10.25	Hypophosphite	lb.	2.00
Bay Rum, Porto Rico	gal.	2.70	2.90	Phosphate, 1 oz., vials	oz.	—	11.30	Iodide	oz.	.45
*St. Thomas	gal.	3.00	3.55	1/2 oz., vials	oz.	—	9.45	Oxide, tins light	lb.	—
Benzaldehyde (see bitter oil of				1/2 oz., vials	oz.	—	9.65	Peroxide, cans	lb.	2.15
almonds)	gal.	—	.23	Sulphate, 1 oz., vials	oz.	—	9.40	Salicylate	lb.	1.30
Benzine, steel bbls.	gal.	—	.26	1/2 oz., vials	oz.	—	10.25	Sulphate, Epsom Salts, cryst. lb.	—	.24
Wood bbls.	gal.	—	.26	Bulk	oz.	—	10.00	crystals	lb.	.24
Benzol, See Coal Tar Crudes.				Collodion, U. S. P.	lb.	.38	.40	U. S. P.	100 lbs.	3.75
Berberine, Sulphate, 1-oz. v. oz.	2.50	—	3.00	Flexible, U. S. P.	lb.	.44	.46	Manganese Glycerophos	lb.	4.60
Beta Naphthol (see Intermediates)				Colocynth, Trieste, whole	lb.	.25	.26	Hypophosphite	lb.	2.35
Bismuth, Citrate U. S. P.	lb.	—	3.30	Pulp, U. S. P.	lb.	.36	.37	Iodide s. v.	oz.	.45
Salicylate	lb.	—	3.15	*Spanish Apples	lb.	.51	.54	*Peroxide	lb.	.70
Subcarbonate, U. S. P.	lb.	—	3.25	Copper Chloride, pure cryst. lb.	.55	.60		Sulphate, crystals	lb.	.62
Subgallate	lb.	—	3.25	Corrosive Sublimate, see Mercury.	—	1.50		Manna, large flake	lb.	.95
*Nominal.				Cotton Soluble	lb.	.79	1.00	Small flake	lb.	.68
				Coumarin, refined	lb.	18.50	19.50	Sorts	lb.	.34
				Cream of Tartar, cryst. U.S.P. lb.	—	—	5 1/4	Menthol, Japanese	lb.	3.10
				Powdered, 99 p.c.	lb.	—	.51	Mercury, flasks, 75 lbs.	ea.	100.00
				Cresosote, Beechwood	lb.	—	—	Bisulphate	lb.	1.50
				*Carbonate	lb.	—	—	Blue Mass	lb.	.83
				Cresol, U. S. P.	lb.	—	.37	Powdered	lb.	.85
				Cuttlefish Bones, Trieste	lb.	.34	.36	Blue Ointment, 30 p.c.	lb.	.86
				*Jewelers large	lb.	1.12	1.25	50 p.c.	lb.	1.18
				Small	lb.	.85	.89	Calomel, American	lb.	.19
				French	lb.	.36	.40	Corrosive Sublimate cryst. lb.	—	1.76
				Dextrin, Corn, bags 100 lbs.	—	5.90	—	Powdered, Granular	lb.	1.71
				Potato, Domestic	lb.	.09	.10	Iodide, green	lb.	4.25
				Imported	lb.	.13	.14	Red	lb.	4.35
				Dover's Powder, U. S. P.	lb.	4.90	5.00	Yellow	lb.	4.25
				Dragon's Blood, Mass	lb.	.30	.50	Red Precipitate	lb.	2.10
				Reeds	lb.	2.45	2.50	Powdered	lb.	2.20
				Emetine, Alk., 15 gr. vials. ea.	—	2.75	—	White Precipitate	lb.	2.20
				5 gr. vials	ea.	—	1.05	Powdered	lb.	2.25
				*Nominal.				*Nominal.		

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Methylene Blue, medicinal ..lb.	12.00	-14.00	Soap, Castile, Mottled, pure lb.	.16	-.16½	Citric crystals, bbls ..lb.	.72	-.75
Milk, powdered ..lb.	.16	-.19	Ordinary ..lb.	.11	-.12	Powder ..lb.	.72½	-.75
Mirbane Oil, refined, drums lb.	.19	-.20	Sodium, Acetate, U.S.P., gran. lb.	.25	-.29	Cresylic, 95-100 p.c.gal.	1.10	-1.15
Morphine, Acet. ¼-oz. v. 1-oz.	—	-13.10	Benzoate, gran., U.S.P.lb.	1.55	-1.60	Chromic, 85 p.c.lb.	1.26	-1.50
Hydrochlor. ¼-oz. v. 1-oz. box ..oz.	—	-13.10	Bicar. U.S.P., powd., bbls. lb.	.03	-.03½	German ..lb.	—	—
Sulphate, 5-oz. cans ..oz.	—	-12.80	Bromide, U.S.P.lb.	.45	-.60	*Formic, 75 p.c., tech.lb.	.40	-.45
1-oz. vials ..oz.	—	-12.85	Caodylate ..oz.	2.50	-3.50	Gallic, U.S.P., bulk ..lb.	1.50	-1.55
¼-oz. vials, 2½-oz. boxes ..oz.	—	-13.05	Citrate, U. S. P., cryst.lb.	—	-.85	Glycerophosphate ..lb.	3.45	-5.00
¼-oz. vials, 1-oz. boxes ..oz.	—	-13.10	Granular, U. S. P.lb.	—	-.95	Hydroiodic, sp. g. 1.150 ..oz.	.25	-.31
Diacetyl, Alk., ¼-oz. v. 1-oz.	—	-17.75	Glycerophosphate, crystals ..lb.	2.65	-2.70	Hydrobromic, Conc.lb.	.740	-2.45
Hydrochloride, ¼-oz. v. 1-oz.	—	-16.00	Hypophosphite, U.S.P.lb.	1.10	-1.15	Hydrocyanic, U.S.P.lb.	.35	-.40
Ethyl, Hydrochloride, 1-oz. v. 1-oz.	—	-18.05	Iodide ..lb.	—	-4.50	Dilute 3 p.c.lb.	.20	-.25
Moss, Iceland ..lb.	.35	-.40	Phosphate, U.S.P., gran.lb.	—	-.13	Hypophosphorous, 50 p.c.lb.	2.05	-2.10
Irish ..lb.	.10	-.11	Recrystallized ..lb.	.17	-.18	U. S. P., 10 p.c.lb.	.53	-.55
Musk, pods, Cab.oz.	10.00	-10.50	Dried ..lb.	.25	-.26	Lactic, U. S. P., 75 p.c.lb.	3.40	—
Tonquin ..oz.	20.00	-20.25	Salicylate, U. S. P.lb.	—	-1.25	Molybdc, C.P.lb.	6.90	-7.40
Grain Cab ..oz.	20.00	-28.00	Sulph. (Glauber's Salt) ..lb.	—	-1.50	Muriatic, 20 deg. carboys ..lb.	.013½	-.02
Tonquin ..oz.	29.25	-29.75	Tungstate ..lb.	—	-.24	Nitric, C.P., 42 deg. carboys lb.	.0734	-.084
Druggists ..oz.	27.50	-28.00	Spermaceti, blocks ..lb.	.24	-.25	Nitro Muriatic ..lb.	.20	-.23
Synthetic ..lb.	11.50	-12.75	Spirit Ammonia, U. S. P.lb.	.45	-.55	Oleic, purified ..lb.	.23	-.28
Naphthalene, flake ..lb.	.09½	-.10	Aromatic, U. S. P.lb.	.47	-.50	Oxalic, cryst., bbls.lb.	.45	-.50
Balls ..lb.	.10	-.10½	Nitrous Ether, U. S. P.lb.	.48	-.49	Picric, kegs ..lb.	.75	-1.00
Nickel and Ammon. Sulphate lb.	—	-.22	Ether Comp.lb.	—	-1.65	Phosphoric, U. S. P.lb.	.65	-.75
Sulphate ..lb.	.27	-.29	Starch, Corn Pearl, bags ..cwt.	5.55	-5.58	Pyrogallic, resublimed ..lb.	3.15	-3.25
Nux Vomica, whole ..lb.	.12	-.13	Potato, granulated ..lb.	.13½	-.14	Crystals, bottles ..lb.	2.95	-3.1
Powdered ..lb.	.16½	-.17	*Storax, liquid, cases ..lb.	6.75	-7.25	Pyroligneous, purified ..lb.	—	-.06
Opium, cases ..lb.	—	—	Strontium Acetate ..lb.	1.25	-1.65	Technical ..gal.	.12	-.12½
Jobbing lots ..lb.	—	—	Bromide, gran.lb.	—	-.86	Salicylic, bulk, U.S.P.lb.	.80	-.85
*Granular ..lb.	—	-32.00	Iodide ..lb.	—	-.62	Stearic, Triple pressed ..lb.	.25	-.27
*Powdered, U. S. P.lb.	—	-30.00	Nitrate ..lb.	.47	-.60	Sulphuric, C.P.lb.	.07	-.08
Oxgall, pur. U. S. P.lb.	1.50	-1.55	Salicylate, U.S.P.lb.	1.25	-1.30	Sulphurous ..lb.	.03	-.05
Papain ..lb.	3.45	-3.90	Strychnine Alk., cryst., ¼ vial. oz.	—	-2.35	Tannic, U.S.P., bulk ..lb.	1.30	-1.36
Paraffin White Oil, U. S. P. gal.	3.00	-3.50	Acetate ..oz.	—	-2.35	Tartaric Crystals, U.S.P.lb.	.78	-.81½
Paris Green, kegs ..lb.	.40	-.42	Nitrate ..oz.	—	-2.35	Powdered, U.S.P.lb.	.77½	-.79½
Petrolatum, light amber bbls. lb.	.04½	-.05	Sulphate crystals, bulk ..oz.	—	-2.05			
Cream ..lb.	.08	-.08½	Sugar of Milk, powdered ..lb.	.42	-.43			
Lily White ..lb.	.09½	-.10½	Sulphonal, 100 oz. lots ..oz.	1.25	-1.50			
Snow White ..lb.	.13½	-.14½	Sulphonethylmethane, U.S.P. lb.	15.00	-16.00			
Phenolphthalein ..lb.	10.00	-11.00	Sulphonmethane, U. S. P.lb.	13.40	-14.40			
Phosphorus, yellow ..lb.	1.75	-2.05	Sulphur, bbls. roll ..100 lbs.	3.70	-4.00			
Red ..lb.	1.20	-1.25	Flour ..100 lbs.	3.85	-4.15			
Pilocarpine, Alk., 10 gr. v. 1 gr.	—	-.15	Flowers ..100 lbs.	4.00	-4.50			
Piperac ..lb.	13.00	-18.00	Precipitated (Lac) ..lb.	.30	-.35			
Poppy Heads ..lb.	.80	-.81	Washed ..lb.	.08	-.10			
Potassium acetate ..oz.	1.25	-1.26	Tamarinds ..lb.	.08	-.09			
Bicar.lb.	1.30	-1.35	*Kegs ..per keg	4.40	-5.00			
Bisulphate ..lb.	.45	-.60	Tar, Barbadoes ..gal.	.90	-1.00			
C. P.lb.	.75	-.85	North Carolina, 1 pt.doz.	.62	-.85			
Bromide, (bulk, gran.) ..lb.	1.35	-1.38	Tartar Emetic, U.S.P.lb.	.58	-.59			
Cryst. (bulk, gran.) ..lb.	1.50	-1.51	Casks ..lb.	.56	-.60			
Citrate, bulk ..lb.	—	-1.54	Terpin Hydrate ..lb.	.75	-.90			
Glycerophosphate, bulk ..oz.	—	-1.45	Terpineol ..lb.	.75	-.90			
Hypophosphite, bulk ..oz.	2.15	-2.20	Thymol, crystals, U.S.P.lb.	16.00	-17.00			
Iodide, bulk ..lb.	2.90	-2.95	Iodide, U. S. P.lb.	16.00	-16.50			
Lactophosphate ..oz.	—	-2.25	Tin crystals, bbls.lb.	.39	-.39½			
Potassium permanganate, U.S.P. lb.	4.00	-4.25	Bichloride, bbls.lb.	.18½	-.19			
Salicylate ..lb.	2.90	-2.95	Oxide, 500 lb. bbls.lb.	.64½	-.65			
Sulphate, C.P.lb.	1.11	-1.16	Toluol, See Coal Tar Crudes.	3.75	-3.80			
Tartrate, powdered ..lb.	1.31	-1.32	Turpentine, Venice, True ..lb.	.13	-.14			
Quinine, Sulph. 100 oz. tins. oz.	—	-.75	Artificial ..lb.	.67	-.70			
50-oz. tins ..oz.	—	-75½	Spirits, see Naval Stores.	—	—			
25-oz. tins ..oz.	—	-76	Vanillin ..oz.	.67	-.70			
5-oz. tins ..oz.	—	-77	Witch Hazel Ext., dble dist., bbl.	.80	-.85			
1-oz. tins ..oz.	—	-80	Zinc Carbonate ..lb.	.23	-.24			
Second Hands ..oz.	.80	-.81	Chloride ..lb.	.16	-.17			
*Amsterdam ..oz.	.75	-.76	Iodide ..lb.	.45	-.52			
*German ..oz.	.75	-.76	Metallic, C. P.lb.	.10½	-.10¾			
*Java ..lb.	.80	-.81	Oxide, Amer. Process ..lb.	4.75	-5.00			
Quinidine Alk. crystals, tins oz.	—	-.80	Permanganate ..lb.	—	-3.25			
Sulphate, tins ..oz.	—	-.40	C. P.lb.	.15	-.18			
Resorcin crystals, U. S. P.lb.	12.00	-13.00	Sulphate ..lb.	.06½	-.07			
Rochelle Salt, crystals, bxs., lb.	—	-.57						
Powdered, bbls.lb.	.40	-.40½						
Rose Water, triple dist., dem lb.	7.45	-7.50						
Rotten Stone, pow'd, bbls.lb.	.02½	-.04						
*Saccharin, U.S.P., soluble ..lb.	—	—						
U.S.P., Insoluble ..lb.	42.50	-43.00						
Safrol ..lb.	16.00	-17.00						
Salicin, bulk ..lb.	—	-1.97						
Salol, powd. 5-lb. carton, U.S.P. lb.	.18	-.19						
Sandalwood ..lb.	.20	-.22						
Santonin, cryst., U. S. P.lb.	46.50	-46.75						
Powdered ..lb.	47.15	-47.75						
Scammony, resin ..lb.	2.50	-2.80						
Powdered ..lb.	2.70	-3.00						
Seidlitz Mixture, bbls.lb.	.30	-.30½						
Silver Nitrate, 500-oz. lots ..oz.	—	-56½						
Sticks (Lunar Caustic) ..oz.	.41	-.42						
Oxide ..oz.	.96	-1.01						
Soap, Castile, white, pure ..lb.	.26	-.29						
Marseilles, white ..lb.	.18	-.19						
Green pure ..lb.	.17	-.18						
Ordinary ..lb.	.12	-.13						
*Nominal.								

Acids

Acetic, 56 p.c.lb.	.12½	-.13
*Glacial, 99 p.c., carboys ..lb.	.36	-.37
*Benzoic, from gum ..lb.	—	—
ex Toluol ..lb.	1.85	-2.00
Boric, cryst., bbls.lb.	.13½	-.13¾
Powdered, bbls.lb.	.13½	-.13¾
Butyric, Tech., 60 p.c.lb.	1.45	-1.50
Camphoric ..lb.	4.35	-4.45
Carbolic, cryst., U.S.P., drs. lb.	.43	-.45
1-lb. bottles ..lb.	.49	-.51
5-lb. bottles ..lb.	.47	-.49
50 to 100-lb. tins ..lb.	.45	-.47
Chrysophanic ..lb.	6.20	-6.35
*Nominal.		

Essential Oils

Almond, bitter ..lb.	15.00	-16.00
Artificial, chlorine traces..lb.	5.15	-5.30
Free from chlorine ..lb.	5.60	-6.00
Amber, crude ..lb.	1.40	-1.55
Rectified ..lb.	1.70	-1.95
Anise ..lb.	1.05	-1.10
Bay ..lb.	—	-2.50
*Bergamot ..lb.	6.00	-6.50
Synthetic ..lb.	3.05	-3.50
Bois de Rose ..lb.	4.50	-4.80
Cade ..lb.	1.00	-1.10
Cajuput, bottle, Native, cs.lb.	.80	-.90
Camphor, heavy gravity ..lb.	.12	-.15
Japanese, white ..lb.	.16	-.18
Caraway ..lb.	8.00	-8.50
Cassia, 75-80 p.c. tech.lb.	1.40	-1.45
Lead Free ..lb.	1.55	-1.60
Redistilled, U.S.P.lb.	1.95	-2.00
Cedar Leaf ..lb.	.95	-1.00
Cedar Wood ..lb.	.16	-.18
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy ..lb.	22.00	-24.00
Citronella, Ceylon, drums ..lb.	.55	-.60
Java ..lb.	.85	-.95
Cloves, cans ..lb.	2.85	-2.90
Botas ..lb.	2.95	-3.10
Copaiba ..lb.	1.00	-1.05
Coriander ..lb.	14.25	-15.00
Cubeb ..lb.	6.75	-7.00
Cumin ..lb.	4.50	-4.60
Erigeron ..lb.	1.50	-1.75
Eucalyptus, Australian ..lb.	.65	-.75
Fennel, sweet ..lb.	4.50	-5.50
Geranium, rose, African ..lb.	5.50	-6.00
Bourbon ..lb.	5.25	-5.50
*Turkish ..lb.	3.75	-4.00
Ginger ..lb.	8.00	-8.50
*Gingergrass ..lb.	1.80	-2.10
Hemlock ..lb.	.95	-1.05
Juniper Berries, rect.lb.	15.60	-16.00
Twice rect.lb.	17.00	-18.00
Wood ..lb.	2.00	-2.50
Lavender flowers ..lb.	4.90	-5.40
Spike ..lb.	.90	-1.10
Garden ..lb.	.75	-1.00
Lemon, U. S. P.lb.	1.10	-1.25
Lemongrass ..lb.	1.40	-1.45
Limes, Expressed ..lb.	6.50	-7.00
Distilled ..lb.	2.90	-3.20
Linaloe ..lb.	3.00	-3.50
Mace, distilled ..lb.	1.55	-1.60
*Mafefer ..lb.	12.00	-15.00
*Mustard, natural ..lb.	25.00	-26.25
Artificial ..lb.	23.00	-25.00
Neroli, bigarade ..lb.	60.00	-75.00
Petale ..lb.	70.00	-80.00
Artificial ..lb.	22.00	-26.00
Nutmeg ..lb.	1.55	-1.60
Orange, bitter, W. Indian ..lb.	2.50	-2.80
Sweet, West Indian ..lb.	2.65	-2.80
Italian, sweet ..lb.	3.00	-3.25
Organum ..lb.	.31	-.32
*Patchouli ..lb.	26.00	-28.00
Pennyroyal, American ..lb.	1.80	-1.90
Imported ..lb.	1.25	-1.50
*Nominal.		

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Peppermint, tins	lb.	4.00	— 4.10
Petit Grain, So. American	lb.	3.50	— 3.60
French	lb.	6.50	— 8.00
Pimento	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Pine Needles	oz.	2.20	— 2.30
Rose, natural	oz.	23.00	— 25.00
Synthetic	oz.	2.90	— 3.10
Rosemary, French	lb.	.85	— .90
Saforol	lb.	.45	— .50
Sandalwood, East Indian	lb.	11.30	— 11.50
West Indian	lb.	6.90	— 7.50
Sassafras, natural	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Artificial	lb.	.28	— .30
*Savin	lb.	3.50	— 3.75
Spearmint	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Spruce	lb.	2.35	— 2.40
Tansy	lb.	1.40	— 1.60
Thyme, red, French	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
White, French	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Wine, Ethereal, light	lb.	8.00	— 9.00
Heavy	lb.	4.30	— 4.55
Wintergreen leaves, true	lb.	2.30	— 2.50
Birch, Sweet	lb.	8.00	— 8.50
Synthetic, U. S. P.	lb.	4.00	— 5.00
Wormseed	lb.	12.50	— 24.00
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon	lb.	30.00	— 40.00
Artificial	lb.	10.00	— 24.00

OLEORESINS

Aspidium (Malefern)	lb.	11.00	— 11.25
Capicum, 1-lb. bottles	lb.	4.50	— 5.50
Cubeb	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Ginger	lb.	3.50	— 4.50
*Lupulin	lb.	—	—
*Parsley Fruit (Petroselinum)	gal.	6.75	— 7.50
Pepper, black	lb.	10.50	— 11.75
Mullein (so-called)	lb.	1.80	— 2.05
Orris, domestic	lb.	6.50	— 7.50

Crude Drugs

BALSAMS

Copaiba, Para	lb.	.65	— .67
South America	lb.	.92	— .94
Fir, Canada	gal.	5.70	— 6.20
Oregon	gal.	.95	— 1.00
Peru	lb.	4.35	— 4.40
Tolu	lb.	.40	— .42

BARKS

Angostura	lb.	.61	— .66
Basswood Bark, pressed	lb.	.19	— .21
Blackhaw, of Root	lb.	.16	— .19
of Tree	lb.	.11	— .12
Buckthorn	lb.	.24	— .26
Calisaya	lb.	.17 1/2	— .21
Cascara Sagrada	lb.	.12	— .13
Cascarilla, quills	lb.	.24	— .25
Siftings	lb.	.12	— .14
Chestnut	lb.	.42	— .48
Cinchona, red, quills	lb.	.35	— .36
Broken	lb.	.38	— .40
*Yellow "quills"	lb.	.30	— .31
*Broken	lb.	.25	— .26
Loxa, pale, ls.	lb.	.25	— .29
Powdered, boxes	lb.	.30	— .36
*Maracaibo, yellow, powd.	lb.	.13 1/2	— .15
Condurango	lb.	.30	— .32
Cotton Root	lb.	.12	— .16
Cramp, true	lb.	.08	— .09
Cramp (so-called)	lb.	.08	— .09
Dogwood, Jamaica	lb.	.08	— .09
Elm, grinding	lb.	.17	— .18
Select bds.	lb.	.10	— .11
Ordinary	lb.	.06 1/2	— .08 1/2
Hemlock	lb.	.08	— .09
Lemon Peel	lb.	.22	— .26
Mezereon	lb.	.05 1/2	— .07 1/2
Oak, red	lb.	.03	— .05
White	lb.	.04 1/2	— .05 1/2
Orange Peel, bitter	lb.	.13	— .14
Sweet	lb.	.13	— .14
Trieste	lb.	.11	— .11 1/2
Prickly Ash, Southern	lb.	.15	— .17
Northern	lb.	.24	— .25
Pomegranate	lb.	.30	— .32
of Fruit	lb.	1.95	— 2.00
*Quebracho	lb.	.07	— .12
Sassafras, ordinary	lb.	.14	— .15 1/2
*Select	lb.	.50	— .51
*Simaruba	lb.	.08	— .08 1/2
Soap, whole	lb.	.15	— .15 1/2
Cut	lb.	.10	— .10 1/2
Crushed	lb.	.39	— .40
Tonga	lb.	.34	— .36
Wahoo, of Root	lb.	.14	— .16
of Tree	lb.	.08	— .10
Willow, Black	lb.	.14 1/2	— .14 1/2
White	lb.	.06 1/2	— .07
White Pine	lb.	.03 1/2	— .04
White Poplar	lb.	.03 1/2	— .04
*Nominal.			

Wild Cherry	lb.	.06	— .07
Witch Hazel	lb.	.03 1/4	— .04 1/2

BEANS

Calabar	lb.	.39	— .49
St. Ignatius	lb.	.24	— .26
St. John's Bread	lb.	.07	— .07 1/2
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	.87	— .93
Para	lb.	.64	— .69
Surinam	lb.	.70	— .74
Vanilla, Mexican, whole	lb.	4.95	— 6.70
Cuts	lb.	3.60	— 4.00
Bourbon	lb.	2.20	— 2.70
South American	lb.	3.25	— 4.10
Tahiti, white label	lb.	1.55	— 1.60
Green label	lb.	1.45	— 1.50

BERRIES

Cubeb, ordinary	lb.	.94	— .96
XX	lb.	1.00	— 1.02
Powdered	lb.	1.01	— 1.05
Fish	lb.	.09	— .10
Horse, Nettle, dry	lb.	.29	— .32
Juniper	lb.	.07	— .07 1/2
Laurel	lb.	.08	— .08 1/2
Poke	lb.	.10	— .10 1/2
Prickly Ash	lb.	.12	— .09
Saw Palmetto	lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Sloe	lb.	.04	— .05
Sumac	lb.	.04	— .05

FLOWERS

Arnica	lb.	2.75	— 2.95
Powdered	lb.	2.70	— 2.90
Borage	lb.	.75	— .80
*Calendula	lb.	—	— 3.50
Chamomile, Belgian	lb.	.45	— .50
German	lb.	.50	— .55
Hungarian	lb.	.45	— .50
Roman	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Spanish	lb.	.30	— .31
Clover Tops	lb.	.14	— .15
Dogwood	lb.	.29	— .31
Elder	lb.	.28	— .29
*Insect, open	lb.	.33	— .35
*Closed	lb.	.38	— .41
*Powd. Flowers and stems	lb.	.47	— .49
*Kousso	lb.	.54	— .60
Lavender, ordinary	lb.	.18	— .19
Select	lb.	.24	— .30
Linden with leaves	lb.	.30	— .35
Malva, blue	lb.	3.90	— 4.00
Black	lb.	.50	— .60
*Mullein	lb.	2.95	— 3.05
Orange	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Ox-Eye, Daisy	lb.	.06	— .06 1/2
Patchouli	lb.	.52	— .57
*Poppy, red	lb.	.95	— 1.15
*Rosemary	lb.	.50	— .60
Saffron, American	lb.	.49	— .51
Valencia	lb.	11.45	— 11.90
Tilia (see Linden)			

GUMS

Aloes, Barbados	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Cape	lb.	.10	— .11
Curacao, cases	lb.	.09	— .10
Socotrine, lump	lb.	.37	— .39
Ammoniac, tears	lb.	.60	— .70
Powdered	lb.	.65	— .75
Arabic, firsts	lb.	.48	— .50
Seconds	lb.	.34	— .35
Powdered	lb.	.27	— .35
Asafetida, whole U. S. P.	lb.	1.45	— 1.60
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Benzoins, Siam	lb.	1.35	— 1.50
Sumatra	lb.	.33	— .36
*Catechu	lb.	.24	— .29
Chicle, Mexican	lb.	.74	— .75
Damar Batavia	lb.	.21	— .22
Euphorbium	lb.	.20	— .22
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .26
Galbanum	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Gamboge	lb.	2.50	— 2.60
Guaiac	lb.	.31	— .39
Hemlock	lb.	.80	— .90
Kauri No. 1	lb.	.43	— .44
Kino	lb.	.50	— .55
Mastic, powdered	lb.	.59	— .61
Myrrh, select	lb.	.38	— .39
Sorts	lb.	.35	— .36
Siftings	lb.	.33	— .35
Olibanum, siftings	lb.	.12	— .14
Tears	lb.	.15	— .17
Sandarac	lb.	.47	— .49
Senegal, picked	lb.	.34	— .39
Sorts	lb.	.31	— .32
Spruce	lb.	.65	— .95
Thus, per bbl.	200-lbs.	8.50	— 9.50
Tragacanth, Aleppo, first	lb.	2.28	— 2.37
Seconds	lb.	1.94	— 2.00
Thirds	lb.	1.65	— 1.85
*Nominal.			

*Turkey, firsts	lb.	—	2.80
*Seconds	lb.	2.20	— 2.25
*Thirds	lb.	1.95	— 2.00

LEAVES AND HERBS

*Aconite, German	lb.	.18	— .21
Balmory	lb.	.09	— .10
Bay, true	lb.	1.00	— 1.04
Belladonna	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Boneset, leaves and tops	lb.	.06 1/2	— .08
Buchu, short	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Long	lb.	1.90	— 1.35
Cannabis, true, imported	lb.	2.30	— 3.00
American	lb.	.70	— .85
Catnip	lb.	.04	— .06
Chestnut	lb.	.60	— .65
Chiretta	lb.	.40	— .41
*Coca, Huanuco	lb.	.45	— .50
*Truxillo	lb.	.20	— .22
Coltsfoot	lb.	.20	— .20 1/2
Conium	lb.	.09 1/2	— .10 1/2
Damiana	lb.	.13 1/2	— .15 1/2
Deer Tongue	lb.	.08	— .09
Digitalis, Domestic	lb.	.49	— .50
Imported	lb.	.70	— .73
Eucalyptus	lb.	.06	— .06 1/2
Euphorbia Pilulifera	lb.	.21	— .23
Grindelia Robusta	lb.	.08	— .10 1/2
*Henbane, German	lb.	4.65	— 4.75
*Russian	lb.	4.95	— 5.00
Domestic	lb.	4.70	— 4.75
Henna	lb.	.11 1/2	— .12 1/2
Horehound	lb.	.22	— .23
Jaborandi	lb.	.24	— .27
Laurel	lb.	.09	— .09 1/2
Life Everlasting	lb.	.06	— .07
Liverwort	lb.	.55	— .60
Lobelia	lb.	.08	— .09
Lovage	lb.	.28	— .33
Matico	lb.	.26	— .29
*Marjoram, German	lb.	.32	— .33 1/2
French	lb.	.32	— .33 1/2
Pennyroyal	lb.	.06	— .08
Peppermint, American	lb.	.09	— .10
Pichi	lb.	.08 1/2	— .10 1/2
Prince's Pine	lb.	.10 1/2	— .11
Plantain	lb.	.745	— 7.50
*Pulsatilla	lb.	.08	— .09
Queen of the Meadow	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Rose, red	lb.	.22	— .23
Rosemary	lb.	.38	— .48
Rue	lb.	.55	— .60
*Sage, stemless, Austrian	lb.	.23	— .31
*Grinding	lb.	.12	— .13
Greek	lb.	.12	— .13
Spanish	lb.	.75	— .80
Savory	lb.	.68	— .71
Senna, Alexandria, whole	lb.	.44	— .46
Siftings	lb.	.40	— .43
Powdered	lb.	.15	— .21
Tinnevely	lb.	.20	— .24
Pods	lb.	.18	— .20
Squaw Vine	lb.	.15	— .17
Skullcap	lb.	.20	— .22
Spearmint, American	lb.	.22	— .25
Stramonium	lb.	.05 1/2	— .05 1/2
Sunflower, Jap.	lb.	.04 1/2	— .04 1/2
Domestic	lb.	.08 1/2	— .10 1/2
Tansy	lb.	.08	— .08 1/2
Thyme, Spanish	lb.	.11 1/2	— .12
French	lb.	.05	— .06
Uva Ursi	lb.	.06	— .07
Water Pepper	lb.	.07	— .07 1/2
Witch Hazel	lb.	.07	— .08
Wintergreen	lb.	.23	— .25
Wormwood	lb.	.06 1/2	— .07 1/2
Yerba Santa	lb.	.65	— .68

ROOTS

Aconite English	lb.	.65	— .68
Powdered	lb.	.70	— .74
*German	lb.	.69	— .75
*Powdered	lb.	.74	— .80
*Alkanet	lb.	1.95	— 2.40
Althea, cut	lb.	.49	— .57
Whole	lb.	.28	— .36
Angelica, American	lb.	.70	— .90
Arnica	lb.	.50	— .58
Arrowroot, American	lb.	.07	— .07 1/2
Bermuda	lb.	.50	— .51
St. Vincent	lb.	.12	— .12 1/2
Bamboo Brier	lb.	.05	— .07
Bearsfoot	lb.	.04 1/2	— .05
Belladonna	lb.	3.55	— 4.05
Powdered	lb.	.15	— .16
Berberis, aq.	lb.	.14	— .18
Beth	lb.	.16	— .18
Bitter	lb.	.12	— .13
Blood	lb.	.12	— .13
*Nominal.			

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Blueflag	lb.	.25	—	.27
Bryonia	lb.	.39	—	.49
Burdock, Imported	lb.	.25	—	.29
American	lb.	.18	—	.21
Calamus, bleached	lb.	2.70	—	2.90
Unbleached, natural	lb.	.24	—	.26
Cohosh, black	lb.	.05	—	.05½
Blue	lb.	.05	—	.05½
Colchicum	lb.	2.70	—	2.75
Colombo, whole	lb.	.14	—	.16
Comfrey	lb.	.15	—	.16
Culver's	lb.	.12	—	.12½
Cranebill see Geranium				
Dandelion, English	lb.	.40	—	.40
American	lb.	.37	—	.37
Doggrass, true, imported	lb.	1.30	—	1.50
Bermuda, cut	lb.	.65	—	.70
Echinacea	lb.	.39	—	.41
Elecampane	lb.	.09	—	.11
Galangal	lb.	.13	—	.15
Gelsemium	lb.	.10	—	.11
Gentian	lb.	.14	—	.16
Powdered	lb.	.18	—	.20
Geranium	lb.	.09	—	.10
Ginger, Jamaica, unbleached	lb.	.18	—	.22½
Bleached	lb.	.23	—	.24
Ginseng, Cultivated	lb.	4.10	—	4.50
Wild, Eastern	lb.	6.20	—	6.45
Northwestern	lb.	6.45	—	6.70
Southern	lb.	5.50	—	7.20
Golden Seal	lb.	6.30	—	5.40
Powdered	lb.	5.70	—	6.00
Hellebore, Black	lb.	1.25	—	1.35
White, Domestic	lb.	.20	—	.22
Powdered	lb.	.24	—	.26
Imported	lb.	.40	—	.44
Ipecac, Cartagena	lb.	2.40	—	2.50
Powdered	lb.	2.70	—	2.75
Rio	lb.	2.50	—	2.75
Jalap, whole	lb.	.27	—	.29
Powdered	lb.	.30	—	.31
Kava Kava	lb.	.18½	—	.19
Lady Slipper	lb.	.55	—	.60
Licorice, Russian, cut	lb.	.80	—	.90
Spanish natural, bales	lb.	.17½	—	.18½
Selected	lb.	.19	—	.23
Powdered	lb.	.19	—	.23
Lovage, Amer.	lb.	.38	—	.40
Manaca	lb.	.21	—	.23
Mandrake	lb.	.08	—	.08½
*Musk, Russian	lb.	4.95	—	5.00
Orris, Florentine, bold	lb.	.16	—	.17
Verona	lb.	.15	—	.16
Finger	lb.	1.65	—	1.70
Pareira Brava	lb.	.40	—	.54
Pellitory	lb.	.35	—	.47
Pink, true	lb.	.45	—	.50
Pleurisy	lb.	.21	—	.22
Poke	lb.	.04	—	.04½
Rhatany	lb.	.15	—	.17
Rhubarb Shene	lb.	.74	—	.79
Cuts	lb.	.41	—	.65
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	lb.	.24	—	.25
American	lb.	.41	—	.42
Mexican	lb.	.18	—	.20
Senega, Northern	lb.	.80	—	.85
Southern	lb.	.70	—	.72
Serpentina	lb.	.34	—	.34
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.09½	—	.11½
*Snake, Black	lb.	.34	—	.35
Canada, natural	lb.	.23	—	.29
Stripped	lb.	.34	—	.40
Spikenard	lb.	.22	—	.24
Squaw Vine	lb.	.12	—	.12½
Squill, white	lb.	.15	—	.16
Stillingia	lb.	.09	—	.10
Stone	lb.	.07	—	.07
Turmeric, Aleppy	lb.	.10½	—	.11
China	lb.	.07½	—	.08
Madras	lb.	.08½	—	.08½
Unicorn false (helonia)	lb.	.08½	—	.08
True (Aletris)	lb.	.20	—	.23
Valerian, Belgian	lb.	1.10	—	1.20
*English	lb.	.71	—	.76
*German	lb.	.80	—	.85
Japanese	lb.	.85	—	.90
Yellow Dock	lb.	.13½	—	.15
Domestic	lb.	.10	—	.12
Yellow Parilla	lb.	.10	—	.12

SEEDS

*Anise, Levant	lb.	.35	—	.36
Mexican	lb.	.24	—	.24½
Russian	lb.	.26	—	.27
Spanish	lb.	.24	—	.25
Star	lb.	.34	—	.35
Canary, Spanish	lb.	.06½	—	.06½
Smyrna	lb.	.08	—	.08½
South American	lb.	.06½	—	.06½
Canaway, African	lb.	.60	—	.61
Dutch	lb.	.74	—	.75
Russian, Blue	lb.	.60	—	.60½
*Nominal.				

Cardamoms, bleached	lb.	.80	—	1.10
Ceylon, green	lb.	.48	—	.48½
Decorated	lb.	.27	—	.60
Celery	lb.	.27	—	.28
Colchicum	lb.	3.20	—	3.35
Conium	lb.	.54	—	.59
Coriander, Natural	lb.	.15½	—	.16
Bleached, Domestic	lb.	.17½	—	.18
Bombay	lb.	.14	—	.14½
Cumin, Levant	lb.	.19	—	.19½
Malta	lb.	.18	—	.18½
Mogador	lb.	.19	—	.19½
Morocco	lb.	.18	—	.18½
Dill	lb.	.20	—	.20½
Fennel, French	lb.	.13½	—	.14
*German, small	lb.	.25	—	.26
*Roumanian, small	lb.	.19½	—	.21
Flax, whole	lb.	.13½	—	.13½
Ground	lb.	.07½	—	.08
Foenugreek	lb.	.10½	—	.11
Domestic	lb.	.10	—	.10½
*Hemp, Manchurian	lb.	.04½	—	.05
*Russian	lb.	.08	—	.08½
Job's Tears, white	lb.	.09	—	.10
Larkspur	lb.	.22½	—	.25
Millet, natural	lb.	.04	—	.04½
*Hulled	lb.	.08	—	.08½
Mustard, Bari, Brown	lb.	.14½	—	.14½
Bombay, Brown	lb.	.12	—	.12½
California, brown	lb.	.14½	—	.14½
Chinese	lb.	.08½	—	.09
Dutch, yellow	lb.	.14½	—	.15
English, yellow	lb.	.14½	—	.15
*German, yellow	lb.	.14½	—	.15
Sicily, brown	lb.	.14	—	.14½
Parsley	lb.	.16½	—	.18½
Poppy, Dutch	lb.	.75	—	.75½
*Russian	lb.	.60½	—	.61
*Turkish	lb.	.51	—	.53
Pumpkin	lb.	.10½	—	.11
Quince, select	lb.	.79	—	.89
Rape, English	lb.	.09½	—	.10
Japanese	lb.	.10	—	.10½
Sabadilla (whole)	lb.	.20½	—	.23½
Stevastace	lb.	.24½	—	.28
Stramonium	lb.	.15½	—	.17½
*Strophanthus, Hispanus	lb.	2.20	—	2.40
Kombe	lb.	3.95	—	4.00
Sunflower, large	lb.	.05½	—	.06
Small	lb.	.05½	—	.06
Worm, American	lb.	.06½	—	.07½
Levant	lb.	.60	—	.65

SPICES

Cassia, Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.19½	—	.20
Canton rolls	lb.	.12½	—	.13
Saigon, rolls	lb.	.48	—	.48½
Capsicum, Bombay	lb.	.09½	—	.09½
Japan	lb.	.08½	—	.09
Cassia buds	lb.	.15	—	.15½
Chilies, Papan	lb.	.12	—	.12½
Mombasa	lb.	.24	—	.24½
*Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.28	—	.31
Cloves, Amboyna	lb.	.47	—	.48
Penang	lb.	.50	—	.51
Zanzibar	lb.	.48	—	.50
Ginger, African	lb.	.12½	—	.13
Cochin	lb.	.15½	—	.16
Jamaica, grinding	lb.	.17½	—	.18
Bleached	lb.	.21	—	.25
Japan	lb.	.10	—	.10½
Mace, Banda, No. 1	lb.	.51	—	.52
Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.50	—	.51
Nutmegs, 110s	lb.	.24	—	.24½
Paprika, Hungarian	lb.	.26	—	.27
Spanish	lb.	.19	—	.24
Pepper, black, Sing.	lb.	.22½	—	.22½
White	lb.	.23½	—	.26
Pimento	lb.	.23½	—	.26

WAXES

Bayberry	lb.	.27	—	.28
Bees, white	lb.	.60	—	.65
Yellow, crude	lb.	.40	—	.45
Yellow, refined	lb.	.45	—	.50
*Candelilla	lb.	.32	—	.35
Carnauba, Flor.	lb.	.57	—	.59
No. 1	lb.	.55	—	.56
No. 2	lb.	.49	—	.50
No. 3	lb.	.43	—	.44
Ceresin, Yellow	lb.	.13	—	.20
White	lb.	.22	—	.25
*Montan, crude	lb.	.16	—	.16½
Substitute	lb.	.35	—	.35
Ozokerite, crude, brown	lb.	.65	—	.75
Green	lb.	.85	—	.90
*Refined, white	lb.	.76	—	.79
Yellow	lb.	.49	—	.49
*Refined yellow	lb.	.59	—	.64
Paraffin, ref'd 120 deg. m.p.	lb.	.09½	—	.10½
Foreign, 130 deg. m.p.	lb.	.12	—	.12½
*Nominal.				

Stearic Acid—				
Single Pressed	lb.	.22	—	.24½
Double Pressed	lb.	.23½	—	.25½
Triple Pressed	lb.	.25	—	.27

Heavy Chemicals

Acetic acid 28 p.c.	lb.	.06	—	.06½
56 p.c.	lb.	.12½	—	.13
70 p.c.	lb.	.15	—	.15½
80 p.c. Commercial	lb.	.24	—	.24½
Glacial	lb.	.36	—	.37
Alum, ammonia, lump	lb.	.04½	—	.05
Ground	lb.	.05	—	.05½
Powdered	lb.	.05	—	.05½
Potash, lump	lb.	.09	—	.09½
Chrom.	lb.	.19	—	.22
Ground	lb.	.08½	—	.09
Powdered	lb.	.08½	—	.09½
Soda, Ground	100 lbs.	—	—	6.38
Aluminum chloride, liq.	lb.	.04½	—	.05
Sulph., high grade	lb.	.03½	—	.03½
Low grade	lb.	.02	—	.02½
Ammonia, Anhydrous	lb.	.06½	—	.07
Ammonia Water, 26 deg., car lb.	lb.	.06½	—	.07½
20 deg., carboys	lb.	.05	—	.05½
18 deg., carboys	lb.	.04½	—	.05
16 deg., carboys	lb.	.04	—	.04
Ammonium chloride, U.S.P.	lb.	.19	—	.21
Sal Ammoniac, gray	lb.	.10	—	.11
Granulated, white	lb.	.15½	—	.16½
Lump	lb.	.15½	—	.16
Sulphate, foreign	100 lbs.	—	—	.03½
Domestic	100 lbs.	.03½	—	.03½
Antimony Salts, 75 p.c.	lb.	—	—	—
65 p.c.	lb.	—	—	—
47 p.c.	lb.	—	—	—
Blanc Fixe	lb.	.04½	—	.05
Barium, chloride	ton	95.00	—	100.00
Dioxide	lb.	.28	—	.30
Nitrate	lb.	.11½	—	.12
Barytes, floated, white	ton	30.00	—	35.00
Off color	ton	14.00	—	18.00
Bleaching Powder, 35 p.c.	lb.	.02½	—	.03
Calcium Acetate, crude 100 lbs.	6.00	—	—	6.05
Carbide	ton	70.00	—	73.00
Carbonate	lb.	—	—	—
Chloride, solid, f.o.b. N. Y. ton	—	—	—	—
Granulated, f. o. b. N. Y. ton	—	—	—	—
Solid, second hands	ton	30.00	—	34.00
Gran., second hands	ton	40.00	—	45.00
Sulphate	lb.	.10	—	.12½
Carbon tetrachloride	lb.	.15½	—	.16
Copper Carbonate	lb.	.33	—	.35
Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	.40	—	.42
Powdered	lb.	.40	—	.42
Sulphate, 98-99 p.c.	lb.	.09½	—	.09½
Second hands	lb.	.09½	—	.09½
Powdered	lb.	.10	—	.11
Copperas, f.o.b. works. 100 lbs.	1.00	—	—	1.50
Fusel Oil, crude	gal.	2.65	—	2.75
Refined	gal.	3.75	—	4.00
Hydrofluoric, 30 p.c. in bbls.	lb.	—	—	.08
48 p.c. in carboys	lb.	—	—	.10
52 p.c. in carboys	lb.	—	—	.10
Lead, Acetate, brown sugar.	lb.	.12½	—	.13
White cryst.	lb.	.15½	—	.16
Broken Cakes	lb.	—	—	.13½
Granulated	lb.	.14	—	.15
Arsenate, powdered	lb.	.31	—	.35
Paste	lb.	.15	—	.18
Nitrate	lb.	.15	—	.16
Oxide, Litharge, Amer. pd.	lb.	.09½	—	.09½
Red, American	lb.	—	—	.10½
Foreign	lb.	—	—	.10½
White, Basic Carb., Amer.	lb.	—	—	.09½
dry	lb.	—	—	.10½
in Oil, 100 lbs. or over	lb.	—	—	.10½
English	lb.	—	—	.10½
Basic Sulphate	lb.	—	—	.08½
Magnesite, f.o.b. Cal.	ton	40.00	—	45.00
f. o. b. N. Y.	ton	50.00	—	52.00
Muriatic acid,				
18 deg. carboys	lb.	.013½	—	.013½
20 deg. carboys	lb.	.013½	—	.02
22 deg. carboys	lb.	.013½	—	.02
Nitric acid, 36 deg. carboys	lb.	.053½	—	.06½
38 deg. carboys	lb.	.063½	—	.07½
40 deg. carboys	lb.	.073½	—	.08½
42 deg. carboys	lb.	.073½	—	.08½
Aqua Fortis, 36 deg. carb. lb.	lb.	—	—	.053½
38 deg. carboys	lb.	—	—	.063½
40 deg. carboys	lb.	—	—	.073½
42 deg. carboys	lb.	—	—	.083½
Plaster of Paris	bbi.	1.50	—	1.76
True Dental	bbi.	1.75	—	2.00
Potassium Bichromate	lb.	.443½	—	.45
Potash Caustic, 88-92	lb.	.64½	—	.653½
Carbonate, calc.	lb.	.70	—	.75
Calc. cryst.	lb.	.35	—	.36
Powdered	lb.	.69	—	.70
Muriate, basis 80 per cent.	ton	375.00	—	400.00
Prussiate, red	lb.	1.80	—	2.90
Yellow	lb.	1.23	—	1.12

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Salt peter, Granulated	lb.	.28	—	.29
Refined	lb.	.32	—	.33
Soda Ash, 58 p.c. in bags 100 lbs.	3.40	—	3.60	
Dense	100 lbs.	3.50	—	4.00
Caustic, dom., 76 p.c. 100 lbs.	8.10	—	8.25	
Powd. or gran., 76 p.c. 100 lbs.	6.50	—	7.00	
Sodium Bichromate	lb.	.23½	—	.24
Bisulphate	lb.	.10	—	.125
Carbonate, Sal.Soda, Am. 100 lbs.	1.10	—	1.25	
Cyanide, bulk	lb.	.25	—	.26
Hyposulphite, bbla., 100 lbs.	1.60	—	1.75	
Kegs	100 lbs.	2.00	—	2.25
Nitrate, tech.	100 lbs.	4.90	—	4.95
Refined	lb.	.06½	—	.06¾
Nitrite	lb.	.38	—	.42
Prussiate	lb.	.30	—	.35
Silicate 60 p.c.	100 lbs.	1.90	—	2.35
Silicate, 40 p.c.	100 lbs.	1.05	—	1.25
Sulph., Glauber's salt 100 lbs.	.70	—	.75	
Sulphide, 30 p.c. cryst.	lb.	.02	—	.02¾
60 p.c.	per 100 lbs.	.03	—	.03¾
Sulphur (crude) f.o.b. N.Y. ton	45.00	—	50.00	
f. o. b. Baltimore	ton	45.00	—	50.00
Sulphuric Acid				
60 deg. Pyrite	ton	25.00	—	27.00
66 deg. Brimstone	ton	34.00	—	35.00
Oleum 20 p.c.	lb.	.02	—	.02¾
Battery Acid, car's per 100 lbs.	2.75	—	3.00	

Dyestuffs, Tanning Materials and Accessories

COAL-TAR CRUDES AND INTERMEDIATES				
Acid Amidonaphtholsulphonic lb.	—	1.75		
Acid Benzoic	lb.	5.50	—	8.00
Crude	lb.	3.00	—	3.50
Acid H.	lb.	2.75	—	3.00
Acid Metanilic	lb.	1.40	—	1.50
Acid, Naphthionic, crude	lb.	1.80	—	1.85
Refined	lb.	1.80	—	1.85
Acid Naphthylamine sulphate ..	lb.	.34	—	.35
Acid Sulphanilic	lb.	.45	—	5.00
p-Amidophenol	lb.	4.75	—	5.00
p-Amidophenol Hydrochloride lb.	3.00	—	3.50	
Aminozobenzene	lb.	1.75	—	1.85
Aniline Oil, drums extra	lb.	.26½	—	.27
Aniline Salts	lb.	.33	—	.34
Aniline for red	lb.	1.12	—	1.15
Anthracene (80 p.c.)	lb.	.10	—	.13
Anthraquinone	lb.	—	—	—
Benzaldehyde	lb.	5.00	—	5.50
Benzenidine	lb.	1.85	—	1.95
Benzenidine Sulphate	lb.	1.60	—	1.65
Benzol, C.P.	gal.	.50	—	.52
Benzol, (90 p.c.)	gal.	.53	—	.55
Benzylchloride	lb.	2.25	—	2.50
Chlorobenzal	lb.	—	—	.31
Cumidine	lb.	—	—	—
Diamedophenol	lb.	9.00	—	10.00
o-Dianisidine	lb.	—	—	—
Dichlorobenzol	lb.	.35	—	.40
o-Dichlorobenzol	lb.	.15	—	.16
p-Dichlorobenzol	lb.	.21	—	.24
Diethylaniline	lb.	—	—	3.50
Dimethylaniline	lb.	.60	—	.62
Dinitrobenzol	lb.	.33	—	.35
m-Dinitrobenzene	lb.	.45	—	.50
Dinitrochlorobenzene	lb.	.30	—	.56
Dinitronaphthalene	lb.	.44	—	.75
Dinitrophenol	lb.	.58	—	.63
Dinitrotoluenol	lb.	.59	—	.60
Diphenylamine	lb.	.90	—	1.00
Dioxynaphthalene	lb.	—	—	—
Hydrazobenzene	lb.	1.50	—	2.00
Induline	lb.	2.00	—	2.25
Methylanthraquinone	lb.	—	—	—
Monodinitrochlorobenzol	lb.	.48	—	.52
Monoethylaniline	lb.	1.00	—	1.25
Naphthalene, flake	lb.	.09	—	.09½
Balls	lb.	.10	—	.10½
a-Naphthol	lb.	—	—	2.90
b-Naphthol, Technical	lb.	.63	—	.70
Sublimed	lb.	.87½	—	.90
a-Naphthylamine	lb.	.80	—	.90
b-Naphthylamine	lb.	1.75	—	2.00
p-Nitraniline	lb.	1.25	—	1.35
Nitrobenzene	lb.	.20	—	.22
o-Nitrochlorobenzol	lb.	.50	—	.56
Nitronaphthalene	lb.	.44	—	.65
Nitronaphthol	lb.	—	—	.65
Nitrotoluenol	lb.	.55	—	.65
o-Nitrotoluenol	lb.	—	—	1.00
p-Nitrotoluenol	lb.	—	—	1.25
m-Phenylenediamine	lb.	1.15	—	1.25
p-Phenylenediamine	lb.	3.50	—	4.50
Phthalic Anhydride	lb.	6.40	—	6.50
Pseudo-Cumol	lb.	—	—	17.00
Resorcinol	lb.	16.00	—	17.00
Technical	lb.	—	—	9.00

Tetranitromethylaniline	lb.	—	2.50	
Tolidin	lb.	3.00	—	3.50
Toluidine	lb.	.80	—	.85
p-Toluidine	lb.	2.00	—	2.10
Toluenol, pure	gal.	1.80	—	1.90
Toluenol commercial 90 p.c.	gal.	.75	—	.80
m-Toluylenediamine	lb.	1.70	—	1.75
Acetic, pure	gal.	1.00	—	1.25
Xylene, Com.	gal.	.35	—	.40
Xylidine	lb.	.75	—	.80

COAL-TAR COLORS

Acid Black	lb.	1.80	—	2.50
Acid Blue	lb.	2.50	—	3.00
Acid Brown	lb.	2.75	—	3.37
Acid Fuchsin	lb.	7.00	—	8.00
Acid Orange	lb.	.95	—	1.25
Acid Orange II	lb.	1.25	—	2.50
Acid Orange III	lb.	1.50	—	2.00
Acid Red	lb.	2.60	—	2.80
Acid Scarlet	lb.	4.00	—	4.50
Acid Yellow	lb.	2.00	—	3.00
Alizarin Blue	lb.	6.75	—	7.50
Alizarin Blue, bright	lb.	8.50	—	9.50
Alizarin Blue, medium	lb.	7.50	—	8.50
Alizarin Brown, conc.	lb.	7.50	—	8.50
Alizarin Orange	lb.	6.00	—	8.50
Alizarin Yellow	lb.	7.00	—	8.00
Alpine Red	lb.	6.50	—	7.00
Alpine Yellow	lb.	6.50	—	7.50
Bright Red	lb.	6.50	—	7.00
Azo Carmine	lb.	6.50	—	7.00
Azo Yellow	lb.	4.00	—	6.00
Azo Yellow, green shade	lb.	3.50	—	4.00
Azo Yellow, red shade	lb.	4.75	—	5.50
Auramine	lb.	4.00	—	5.00
Bismarck Brown Y	lb.	1.60	—	2.00
Bismarck Brown F	lb.	1.50	—	2.00
Bismarck Brown FF conc.	lb.	2.00	—	2.50
Bismarck Brown 3R	lb.	2.25	—	3.25
Bismarck Brown R	lb.	1.50	—	2.00
Bright Red	lb.	3.00	—	3.00
Chrome Blue	lb.	2.60	—	3.00
Chrome Red	lb.	2.50	—	3.00
Chrysamine Yellow	lb.	2.60	—	3.00
Chrysoidine	lb.	2.10	—	3.00
Chrysoidine R	lb.	2.25	—	3.00
Chrysoidine Y	lb.	1.75	—	2.00
Congo Red	lb.	5.00	—	6.00
Crystal Violet	lb.	7.50	—	8.00
Direct Acid Orange	lb.	1.10	—	1.25
Direct Black	lb.	.90	—	1.00
Direct Blue	lb.	2.60	—	3.00
Direct Sky Blue	lb.	5.50	—	6.50
Direct Brown	lb.	2.80	—	3.25
Direct Bordeaux	lb.	3.50	—	4.00
Direct Fast Red	lb.	3.25	—	4.00
Direct Red	lb.	2.80	—	3.50
Direct Yellow	lb.	2.50	—	3.50
Direct Fast Yellow	lb.	3.00	—	4.00
Direct Violet	lb.	3.50	—	4.00
Fast Red, 6B extra, conc.	lb.	4.50	—	5.00
T extra, contract	lb.	—	—	2.00
Fast Scarlet, contract	lb.	1.75	—	2.35
Fur Black, extra	lb.	2.50	—	3.00
Fur Brown B	lb.	3.00	—	4.00
Fur Brown GG	lb.	4.50	—	5.00
Green Crystals	lb.	12.00	—	14.00
Indigo 20 p.c. paste	lb.	1.80	—	2.00
Indigotine, conc.	lb.	2.50	—	3.50
Indigotine, paste	lb.	1.50	—	2.50
Induline	lb.	1.90	—	2.50
Magenta	lb.	8.00	—	10.00
Metanil Yellow	lb.	2.50	—	3.00
Medium Green	lb.	5.00	—	6.00
Methylene Blue, tech.	lb.	3.00	—	4.00
Methyl Violet	lb.	3.50	—	4.00
Naphthol Green	lb.	3.50	—	4.50
Nigrosine, Oil Sol.	lb.	1.00	—	1.50
Nigrosine, spta. sol.	lb.	.90	—	1.00
Nigrosine water sol. blue	lb.	1.00	—	2.00
Jet	lb.	1.25	—	2.00
Naphthol Green	lb.	4.50	—	6.00
Naphthylamine Red	lb.	6.50	—	7.00
Oil Black	lb.	1.80	—	2.10
Oil Orange	lb.	2.00	—	2.50
Oil Scarlet	lb.	2.00	—	2.50
Oil Yellow	lb.	1.80	—	2.50
Orange, R. G., contract	lb.	2.00	—	2.25
Orange Y, conc.	lb.	1.10	—	1.50
Ponceau	lb.	3.00	—	4.00
Scarlet 2R	lb.	5.50	—	6.00
Soluble Blue	lb.	15.00	—	18.00
Sulphur Black	lb.	.75	—	1.00
Sulphur Black E.S. standard lb.	.90	—	1.00	
Sulphur Black 100 p.c.	lb.	1.25	—	2.00
Sulphur Black, 150 p.c.	lb.	1.50	—	2.25
Sulphur Blue	lb.	2.60	—	3.25
Sulphur Blue-Black	lb.	2.00	—	3.00
Sulphur Brown Chestnut	lb.	.50	—	.60
Sulphur Green	lb.	2.00	—	3.00
Sulphur Yellow	lb.	1.60	—	2.25
Tartrazine	lb.	1.50	—	2.00
Wool Orange	lb.	2.25	—	3.25
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan.	lb.	5.00	—	6.00

Victoria Blue, base	lb.	17.00	—	20.00
Victoria Green	lb.	14.00	—	16.00
Victoria Red	lb.	9.00	—	12.50
Victoria Yellow	lb.	8.00	—	9.00
Yellow for wool	lb.	3.00	—	4.50

NATURAL DYESTUFFS

Annatto, fine	lb.	.33	—	.34
Sees	lb.	.11	—	.14½
Carmine No. 40	lb.	4.25	—	4.75
Cochineal	lb.	.55	—	.60
Gambier, see tanning.				
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	3.50	—	4.50
Oudes	lb.	3.00	—	3.25
Guatemala	lb.	3.00	—	3.10
Kurpaha	lb.	3.15	—	3.60
Madras	lb.	1.15	—	1.30
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.27	—	.29
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo	lb.	—	—	—
Chinese	lb.	.25	—	.26
Persian Berries	lb.	—	—	—
Quercitron Bark, see tanning.				
Sumac, see tanning.				
Turmeric, Madras	lb.	.09½	—	.10
Aleppay	lb.	.10	—	.10½
Pubna	lb.	—	—	—
China	lb.	.07	—	.07½

DYEWOODS

Barwood	lb.	—	—	—
Camwood, chips	lb.	.17	—	.20
Fustic Sticks	ton	47.00	—	48.00
Chips	lb.	.04½	—	.05
Hyperic, chips	lb.	.09	—	.10
Logwood sticks	ton	41.00	—	46.00
Chips	lb.	.03	—	.03½
Quercitron, see tanning.				
Red Saunders, chips	lb.	.15	—	.17

EXTRACTS

Archil, double	lb.	.15	—	.17
Triple	lb.	.18	—	.20
Concentrated	lb.	.21	—	.26
Cutch, Mangrove, see tanning.				
Rangoon, boxes	lb.	.12	—	.13
Liquid	lb.	.08½	—	.09
Tablet	lb.	.10	—	.12
Cudbear, French	lb.	—	—	—
English	lb.	.18	—	.24
Concentrated	lb.	—	—	.38
Flavine	lb.	1.00	—	1.50
Fustic	lb.	.13	—	.16
Gall	lb.	—	—	.18
Hematin	lb.	.09	—	.10
Crystals	lb.	.24	—	.34
*Hyperic, liquid	lb.	—	—	—
Indigo, natural for cotton	lb.	.50	—	.54
For wool	lb.	.30	—	.32
Indigotine, 100 p.c. pure	lb.	—	—	5.50
Logwood, solid	lb.	.20	—	.22
Crystals	lb.	.19	—	.24
51 deg., Twaddle	lb.	.10	—	.12
Contract	lb.	—	—	—
Osage Orange				
powdered	lb.	—	—	.25
Fast	lb.	.06	—	.12
Persian Berries	lb.	—	—	—
Quebracho, see tanning.				
Quercitron	lb.	.07½	—	.08½
Sumac, see tanning.				

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Hemlock, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.03 1/4	— .04 1/4
Larch, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.03	— .03 1/4
Crystals, 50 p.c. tan	lb.	.06	— .07
Mangrove, 55 p.c. tan	lb.	.08	— .12
Liquid, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.06	— .08
Muskegon, 23-30 p.c. tan,	lb.	.01 1/4	— .02 1/4
50 p.c. total solids	lb.	.06	— .07
Myrobalans, liq. 23-25 p.c. tan	lb.	.10	— .11
Solid, 50 p.c. tan	lb.	.03 1/4	— .04 1/4
Oak Bark, liquid, 23-25 p.c. tan	lb.	.05	— .06
Quebracho, liquid, 35 p.c. tan	lb.	.05	— .06
treated	lb.	.05	— .06
35 p.c. tan, untreated	lb.	.07 1/4	— .08
5 p.c. tan, bleaching	lb.	.09	— .11
Solid, 65 p.c. tan, ordinary	lb.	.10	— .12
Clarified	lb.	.01	— .01 1/4
Spruce, liquid, 20 p.c. tan,	lb.	.06	— .10 1/4
50 p.c. total solids	lb.	.06	— .10 1/4
Sumac, liquid, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	Nominal	
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan	lb.		

Oils

ANIMAL AND FISH

(Carloads)

*Cod, Newfoundland	gal.	.90	— .92
Domestic, prime	gal.	.88	— .90
Liver, Newfoundland	bbbl.	75.00	— 85.00
Norwegian	bbbl.	115.00	— 120.00
*Degras, American	lb.	.10 1/4	— .10 1/2
English	lb.	.10 1/4	— .10 1/2
German	lb.	—	—
Neutral	lb.	.16 1/2	— .17 1/2
Horse	lb.	2.05	— 2.10
Lard, prime winter	gal.	1.60	— 1.65
Off Prime	gal.	1.45	— 1.50
Extra, No. 1	gal.	1.35	— 1.40
No. 2	gal.	1.35	— 1.38
Menhaden, Brown, strained	gal.	.92	— .94
Light, strained	gal.	.94	— .96
Yellow, bleached	gal.	.96	— .98
White, bl'ch'd, winter	gal.	.98	— 1.00
*Northern, crude	gal.	—	—
*Southern, crude, f.o.b. plant	gal.	1.90	— 1.95
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	1.80	— 1.85
30 deg., cold test	gal.	1.75	— 1.80
Dark	gal.	1.35	— 1.40
Prime	gal.	1.55	— 1.65
Oleo Oil	lb.	.21	— .23
Herring	gal.	.80	— .85
*Porpoise, body	gal.	24.00	— 25.00
Jaw	lb.	.15	— .15 1/2
Red, (Crude Oleic Acid)	lb.	.15	— .15 1/2
Saponified	lb.	.15	— .15 1/2
*Seal, white	gal.	—	—
Sod Oil	lb.	.11	— .12
*Sperm, bleached, winter	gal.	1.67	— 1.70
38 deg., cold test	gal.	1.65	— 1.67
45 deg., cold test	gal.	1.64	— 1.66
Natural winter, 38 deg. cold	gal.	.22	— .24 1/2
test	lb.	.23 1/2	— .25 1/2
Stearic, single pressed	lb.	.25	— .27
Double pressed	lb.	1.48	— 1.50
Triple pressed	lb.	1.43	— 1.50
Tallow, acidless	gal.	1.10	— 1.12
Prime	gal.	1.12	— 1.15
Whale, Bleached, natural	gal.	1.12	— 1.15
Extra bleached, winter	gal.	1.12	— 1.15

VEGETABLE OILS

*Castor, No. 1 bbls.	lb.	.25 1/4	— .28
Cases	lb.	.26 1/4	— .29
No. 3	lb.	.24	— .25
Cocunut, Ceylon, bbls.	lb.	.16 1/2	— .17
Ceylon, Tanks	lb.	.16	— .16 1/2
Cochin, domestic	lb.	.17 1/2	— .18
*Corn, refined, bbls.	lb.	18.71	— 19.06
Crude, bbls.	lb.	.16 1/4	— .16 1/2
Cottonseed, Crude, f.o.b.	gal.	1.20	— 1.25
mills	gal.	1.650	— 17.00
Summer, yellow, prime	bbbl.	—	—
*White	lb.	—	—
*Winter, yellow	gal.	1.15	— 1.16
Linseed, raw, car lots	gal.	1.17	— 1.18
5-bbl lots	gal.	1.18	— 1.19
Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	gal.	1.22	— 1.23
Double Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	gal.	2.25	— 2.35
*Olive, denatured	lb.	.25	— .27
*Foots	lb.	.21	— .22
*Palm Lagos, casks	lb.	.19	— .20
*Benin	lb.	.18 1/4	— .18 1/2
*Niger	lb.	.17 1/2	— .17 3/4
*Palm Kernel, domestic	lb.	1.45	— 1.57
*Imported	gal.	.54	— .55
Peanut Oil, edible	gal.	—	—
Pine Oil, white steam	gal.	—	—
Yellow steam	gal.	—	—
*Poppy Seed	gal.	—	—
*Nominal	gal.	—	—

*Rapeseed, ref'd. bbls.	gal.	1.60	— 1.70
Blown	gal.	1.65	— 1.75
Rosin, oil, first rect.	gal.	.35	— .40
Second	gal.	.42	— .45
*Sesame, domestic	gal.	—	— 2.00
*Imported	gal.	—	—
*Soya Bean, Manchurian	lb.	.15 1/4	— .15 1/2
Tar Oil, gen. dist.	lb.	.33	— .34
Commercial	lb.	.25	— .27

MINERAL

Black, reduced, 29 gravity	gal.	.13 1/4	— .14
25-30 cold test	gal.	.14	— .15
29 gravity, 15 cold test	gal.	.13	— .14
Summer	gal.	.21	— .26
Cylinder, light, filtered	gal.	.18	— .19
Dark, filtered	gal.	.26	— .30
Extra cold test	gal.	.15	— .18
Dark steam, refined	gal.	.26 1/2	— .27
Neutral, W. Va. 29 grav. gal.	gal.	—	—
Neutral, filtered lemon, 33@34	gal.	.21 1/4	— .22
gravity	gal.	.33	— .34
White 30@31 gravity	gal.	.29 1/4	— .30
Paraffin, high viscosity	gal.	.18 1/2	— .22
903@865 sp. gr.	gal.	.18	— .19
Red Paraffin	gal.	.28	— .35
Spindle, filtered	gal.	.24	— .25
No. 200	gal.	.23 1/4	— .24
No. 100	gal.	.23	— .23 1/4
No. 110	gal.	—	—

Miscellaneous

NAVAL STORES

(Carloads)

Spirits Turpentine in bbls.	gal.	.46 1/4	— .47
Wood Turpentine, steam dis-	gal.	.41	— .45
tilled, bbls.	gal.	.33	— .40
Turpentine, Destructive dis-	gal.	4.50	— 4.60
tilled, bbls.	gal.	14.50	— 15.00
Pitch, prime	gal.	6.50	— 6.60
Tar, pure	gal.	—	—
Rosin, com. to g'd	gal.	—	—

SHELLAC

D. C.	lb.	—	— .66
Diamond "I"	lb.	—	— .66
V. S. O.	lb.	—	— .58
Fine Orange	lb.	—	— .55
Second Orange	lb.	—	— .49
T. N.	lb.	—	— .49
A. C. Garnet	lb.	—	— .50
*Button	lb.	—	— .62
Regular, bleached	lb.	—	—
Bone, Dry	lb.	—	—

OIL CAKE AND MEAL

*Cottonseed Cake, f. o. b. Texas	45.00	— 47.00
f.o.b. New Orleans	—	—
Cottonseed, Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta	—	— 43.00
Columbia	—	— 46.50
New Orleans	—	— 46.00
Corn Cake	—	— 47.50
Meal	—	— 40.00
Linseed cake, dom.	—	— 41.00
Meal	—	— 47.50
Linseed Meal	—	— 48.00
Short ton	—	— 49.00

SALT PRODUCTS

Salt, fine	280 lb. bbls.	—	— 2.65
200 lb. sacks	—	—	— 1.75
Turk's Island—	—	—	—
Coarse	140 lb. bags	—	— 1.13
Mineral	140 lb. bags	—	— 1.13
Salt Cake, bulk, 112 lbs.	—	—	— 85

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS

Centrifugals—	gal.	.47	— .52
Prime	gal.	.53	— .58
Open kettle	gal.	.31	— .32
Blackstrap bbls	gal.	.35	— .40
Sugar Syrup, common	gal.	.60	— .70
Fancy	gal.	.45	— .50
Medium	gal.	—	—
Honey—	lb.	.08	— .08 1/2
*Buckwheat, ext.	lb.	.17	— .17 1/2
*Clover, Comb, fancy	lb.	.12	— .13
*Clover, lower grades	lb.	—	— 5.64
Syrup, Corn, 42 deg. per 100 lbs.	—	—	—

COCOA

Bahia	lb.	.11	— .12
Caracas	lb.	.12 1/4	— .13
Hayti	lb.	.10	— .10 1/2
Maracaibo	lb.	.25	— .26
Trinidad	lb.	.12 1/4	— .13

REFINED SUGAR

(Prices in Barrels)

Ar. Fed. War-	—	—	—
Amer. Nat. bu'le eral ner	—	—	—
Powdered	8.50	8.65	8.60 8.60 8.50
XXXX	8.55	8.55	8.70 8.70 8.60
Confectioners A	8.25	8.25	8.40 — 8.40
Standard Gran.	8.40	8.40	8.55 8.55 8.45
*Nominal	—	—	—

Soap Makers' Materials

ANIMAL AND FISH OILS

*Menhaden, crude, f.o.b. mills	gal.	—	—
Brown, strained	gal.	.92	— .94
Light, strained	gal.	.94	— .96
Yellow, bleached	gal.	.96	— .98
White, bleached, winter	gal.	.98	— 1.00
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	1.90	— 1.95
30 deg., cold test	gal.	1.80	— 1.85
40 deg., cold test	gal.	1.75	— 1.80
Dark	gal.	1.35	— 1.40
Red (crude oleic acid)	gal.	1.55	— 1.65
Saponified	lb.	.15	— .15 1/2
Stearic, single pressed	lb.	.22	— .24 1/2
Double pressed	lb.	.23 1/2	— .25 1/2

VEGETABLE OILS

*Castor, No. 1, bbls.	lb.	.25 1/4	— .28
No. 3	lb.	.24	— .25
Cocunut, Ceylon, bbls.	lb.	.16 1/2	— .17
Ceylon, tanks	lb.	.16	— .16 1/2
Cochin, domestic	lb.	.17 1/2	— .18
*Corn crude, barrels	lb.	.16 1/4	— .16 1/2
Refined, barrels	lb.	18.71	— 19.06
Cottonseed, crude, f. o. b. mills	gal.	1.20	— 1.25
Summer Yellow, prime	bbbl.	16.50	— 17.00
*White	gal.	—	—
*Winter, Yellow	gal.	—	—
Linseed, raw, car lots	gal.	1.15	— 1.16
5 barrel lots	gal.	1.17	— 1.18
Olive, denatured	gal.	2.25	— 2.35
*Foots	lb.	.25	— .27
*Palm Lagos, casks	lb.	.21	— .22
*Niger	lb.	.18 1/4	— .18 1/2
*Palm Kernel, domestic	lb.	.17 1/2	— .17 3/4
*Imported	lb.	—	—
Peanut, edible	gal.	1.45	— 1.57
Pine white steam	gal.	—	—
*Sesame, domestic	gal.	—	— 2.00
*Imported	gal.	—	—
Soya Bean, Manchurian	lb.	.15 1/4	— .15 1/2

GREASES, LARDS, TALLOW

(New York Market)

Grease, white	lb.	.17 1/2	— .18 1/2
Yellow	lb.	.16 1/2	— .17 1/2
Horse	lb.	.16	— .16 1/2
Brown	lb.	.15	— .15 1/2
Yellow grease, stearine	lb.	.16	— .16 1/2
White grease, stearine	lb.	.16 1/2	— .17 1/2
Horse	lb.	.16	— .17
Lard, City steam	lb.	.24 1/2	— .25
Compound	lb.	.19 1/2	— .20
Stearine, lard	lb.	.26 1/2	— .27
Oleo	lb.	.22	— .22 1/2
Tallow, prime	lb.	.15	— .15 1/2
City Special	lb.	.16 1/2	— .16 3/4
Choice Country	lb.	—	— .16

(Western Markets)

Edible Tallow	lb.	.18 1/4	— .18 1/2
Prime City	lb.	.17 1/2	— .18
City Renderers (loose)	lb.	.15 1/2	— .16
Prime Packers (loose)	lb.	.17	— .17 1/2
Grease, choice white	lb.	.18 1/4	— .18 1/2
No. 2 Packers	lb.	.15 1/2	— .16 1/4
"A" White Grease	lb.	.17 1/2	— .17 3/4
"B" White Grease	lb.	.16 1/4	— .17
Yellow	lb.	.15 1/2	— .16
Brown	lb.	.13 1/2	— .14 1/2
Bone Naphtha	lb.	.14	— .14 1/4
Yellow grease stearine (loose)	lb.	.16 1/2	— .16 3/4

CHEMICALS

Alkali, light, basis 48 p.c.	—	—	—
Spot running pound, per cwt.	—	—	—
Alum, Ammonium, lump	lb.	—	— .05
Potassium, lump	lb.	.09	— .09 1/2
Borax, barrels, crystals	lb.	.07 1/4	— .07 1/2
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.08	— .08 1/2
Caustic Potash, 88-92 p.c.	lb.	.83 1/4	— .85
Caustic Soda, 76 p.c. fused 100lbs	8.12 1/2	— 8.25	
Mineral Soap Stock	—	—	—
Potassium Carbonate	lb.	.70	— .75
Sodium Carb., Sal Soda 100 lbs.	1.10	— 1.25	
Sodium Sulphate, Glauber salts,	100 lbs.	.70	— .75
Sodium Silicate, liquid 40 p.c.	100 lbs.	1.05	— 1.20
Sodium Silicate, liquid, 140 p.c.	100 lbs.	2.25	— 2.40

ESSENTIAL OILS

(See Prices Current, Pages 17-22.)

*Nominal.

Jobbers' Prices of Drugs and Chemicals

NOTICE — The prices herein quoted are average prices to Retail Druggists now ruling in New York Market.

Suggestions from subscribers concerning items which they would like added to this list, or any further information desired, will receive prompt attention.

Acacia, select, white	lb.	.75	—	.80
1st select, powdered	lb.	.65	—	.70
Fine granulated, first	lb.	.65	—	.70
Seconds	lb.	.67	—	.70
Sorts, Amber	lb.	.28	—	.30
Sorts, sifted, white	lb.	.50	—	.55
Acetal, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7	oz.	—	—	2.00
Acetamide, 1-oz. v.v. 4	oz.	—	—	1.00
Acetanilid	lb.	.70	—	.72
Acetic Anhydride, 1 lb. g.s.b.	lb.	3.00	—	3.25
14	oz.	.25	—	.30
1 oz. s.v. 7	oz.	.50	—	.55
Acetone, Pure C. P., Med.	lb.	.48	—	.52
Technical	lb.	—	—	—
Acetonsulphite-Bayer—				
Preservative for Developing and Fixing				
In 2 ounce boxes	—	—	—	—
In 4 ounce boxes	—	—	—	—
In 16 ounce boxes	ea.	—	—	3.50
Acetphenetidin, U.S.P.	oz.	1.10	—	1.15
Acetozone, P., D. & Co.	oz.	5.25	—	6.00
Acetyl-Salicylic-Acid	lb.	4.00	—	4.10
oz.	—	—	—	.30
Acid, Acetic, No. 8 (sp. gr. 1.040)	lb.	.13	—	.16
U. S. P., 36 p.c.	lb.	.16	—	.17
U. S. P., Glacial, 99 p.c.	lb.	.48	—	.50
Acetylsalicylic (Aspirin)	oz.	.50	—	.55
lb.	—	—	—	3.75
Arsenic, powd.	lb.	1.05	—	1.15
Arsenous, U.S.P., powdered	lb.	.35	—	.45
Benzoic, true	oz.	1.10	—	1.20
From Toluol	lb.	3.00	—	3.25
Boric, cryst.	lb.	.18	—	.22
Powdered	lb.	.18	—	.22
Impalp.	lb.	.25	—	.30
Bromic, 1-oz. g.s. v. 7	oz.	—	—	.30
Butyric, 100 p.c.	lb.	3.00	—	3.25
Cacodylic	oz.	—	—	2.00
Camphoric	lb.	6.00	—	6.25
Carbolic, cryst., bulk	lb.	.49	—	.50
10 and 25-lb. cans	lb.	.56	—	.57
1-lb. bottles	lb.	.57	—	.60
Crude, 10-95 p.c.	lb.	.70	—	.90
Carminic, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	—	.60
Chloracetic, 1-oz. v.	oz.	.35	—	.40
Chromic, 1-oz. v.	oz.	.20	—	.25
1-lb.	lb.	1.80	—	2.00
C. P.	oz.	—	—	.25
Chrysophanic, true, v.	oz.	.90	—	1.00
Cinnamic, pure	lb.	10.80	—	12.00
Synthetic v.	oz.	—	—	—
Natural, 1 oz.	lb.	.75	—	.77
Citric, cryst. (kegs)	lb.	.80	—	.83
Less than keg	lb.	.85	—	.95
Granulated	lb.	1.45	—	1.65
Cresylic	lb.	—	—	—
Dichloroacetic, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7 oz.	oz.	—	—	1.25
Formic, Conc. 1-lb. bottle	lb.	—	—	.18
oz.	—	—	—	.19
Gallic	oz.	.19	—	.21
1/4, 1/2, 1-lb. cartons	lb.	2.00	—	2.15
Glycerophosphoric	oz.	.25	—	.30
Hippuric	oz.	—	—	.30
Hydriodic, sp. gr. 1.50	oz.	.35	—	.40
Hydrobrom, conc., v.	oz.	.08	—	.10
Dil., U.S.P., 1-oz. v. incl. oz.	oz.	.05	—	.06
lb.	—	—	—	.35
Hydrocyanic, 1 oz. vial, U. S. P.	oz.	.07	—	.10
Hydrofluoric, 35 p.c., in gut. pch. bot.	lb.	—	—	2.30
52 p.c., ceres. bot.	lb.	—	—	.80
Hypophosphorous, sol., 30 per cent.	oz.	.17	—	.20
U. S. P., 10 p.c.	oz.	.07	—	.09
Iodic	oz.	—	—	1.25
Lactic, U. S. P., 1-oz. v.	oz.	.40	—	.45
lb.	—	—	—	5.00
Dilute	oz.	.12	—	.15
Molybde C. P.	lb.	6.00	—	11.00
Malic, 1 oz. v. 4	oz.	—	—	2.00
Monochloroacetic, crys.	oz.	.20	—	.25
Muriatic, com., 20 deg. (Carboys) 120 lbs., (3/4)	lb.	.06	—	.08
C. P. Hydrochloric	lb.	.16	—	.18
Nitric, 36 deg. carb.	lb.	.09	—	.10
36 deg., less	lb.	.12	—	.14
36 deg., carboy	lb.	.08 1/4	—	.09

Acid, Nitric, 38 deg. less	lb.	.13	—	.15
C. P. carboy	lb.	—	—	.21
C. P. less	lb.	.23	—	.25
Nitro-Muriatic	lb.	.25	—	.30
Oleic	lb.	.40	—	.45
Oxalic	lb.	.50	—	.60
Powdered	lb.	.65	—	.70
Palmitic (Technical)	lb.	.65	—	.70
Phosphomolybdic	oz.	.80	—	.85
Phosphoric, diluted	lb.	.18	—	.20
U. S. P., 1880, p.c.	lb.	.40	—	.50
Syrup, 85 p.c.	lb.	.48	—	.55
Glacial sticks	lb.	1.85	—	2.00
Phthalic	oz.	—	—	.60
Picric	lb.	2.50	—	3.00
Pyrogallal, 1/4, 1/2 and 1-lb. cans	lb.	4.30	—	4.50
1 oz. v.	oz.	.17	—	.40
Pyroigneous, purified	gal.	.30	—	.40
Crude	lb.	1.10	—	1.25
Salicylic, 1-lb. cartons	lb.	1.05	—	1.20
Bulk	lb.	1.05	—	1.20
From Gaultheria, oz.	v.	.40	—	.45
Succinic cryst.	oz.	.55	—	.65
Sulphocarboic (about 30p.c.)	oz.	—	—	.25
Sulphosalicylic	oz.	.65	—	.75
Sulphuric, Aromatic	lb.	.45	—	.50
Com'l 66 deg. (c. 160 lb.)	lb.	.07	—	.08
Less	lb.	.15	—	.17
C. P.	lb.	.14	—	.18
Sulphurous, U.S.P., 80'n.	lb.	1.65	—	1.75
Tannic Com'l lb. cart.	lb.	1.80	—	1.85
Medicinal	lb.	1.75	—	1.90
Powdered	lb.	1.50	—	1.55
Tartaric cryst.	lb.	.92 1/2	—	1.03
Powdered	lb.	.37	—	.40
Trichloroacetic	oz.	.50	—	.55
Valeric, 1 oz. v.	oz.	—	—	.60
Acidol	oz.	—	—	3.50
Acoin	lb.	—	—	—
Aconite lvs. Eng., 1-lb. b.	lb.	.30	—	.35
Leaves, German	lb.	.28	—	.34
Powdered	lb.	—	—	.90
Root English	lb.	—	—	1.00
Powdered	lb.	.75	—	.80
Root German	lb.	.85	—	.90
Powdered	lb.	2.40	—	2.60
Aconitine, Amorp. 1/4 oz. v. ea.	lb.	—	—	1.00
Nitrate, Amorp. 15 gr. v. ea.	lb.	—	—	.85
Crysk., 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	—	1.20
Adalin	lb.	—	—	—
Adamon	oz.	—	—	.60
Adeps, Lanae, Anhydrous	lb.	.55	—	.60
Hydrous	lb.	.45	—	.50
(See also Lanoline)				
Adonidin, 15 gr. tube	gr.	—	—	.20
Adrenalin, gr. v.	oz.	—	—	.85
Chloride, Solution	oz.	—	—	.85
Adulor (developer) 16 oz. bottles	lb.	—	—	10.00
incl.	ea.	—	—	.75
1 oz.	ea.	—	—	.75
Agar Agar	lb.	.75	—	.85
Agaric white	lb.	—	—	2.50
Agaricin	oz.	5.00	—	5.50
Agfa Intensifier, 8-oz. bottle	lb.	—	—	Nominal
incl. each	lb.	—	—	Nominal
4-oz.	oz.	—	—	4.40
2-oz.	oz.	—	—	3.00
Agfa Reducer, 4-oz. bot. inc.	lb.	—	—	1.70
Agurin	oz.	—	—	.75
10-10 gramme tubes in box	ea.	—	—	1.15
Airol	oz.	—	—	1.50
Albumin, from eggs, Impalp.	lb.	9.00	—	9.15
Powd. sol.	lb.	5.55	—	5.60
Alcohol, Absolute	gal.	5.80	—	6.30
Cologer, Sp. 95 p.c. U.S.P.	gal.	5.50	—	5.55
bbls.	gal.	5.75	—	6.25
Less	gal.	.95	—	1.20
Com. 95 p.c. U.S.P., bbls. gal.	gal.	1.20	—	1.25
Less	gal.	.70	—	.80
Denatured, bbls., less	gal.	2.45	—	2.95
Methylic (Wood) bbls.	gal.	2.50	—	3.00
Aldehyde, Commercial	lb.	.45	—	.50
Alletin (Resinoid)	oz.	.55	—	.60
Alkanet root	lb.	.45	—	.50
Powdered	lb.	.45	—	.50
Almond meal	lb.	.45	—	.50
Almonds, Bitter, shelled	lb.	.45	—	.55
Sweet Jordan	lb.	1.15	—	1.25
Aloes, Barbadoes, true	lb.	1.30	—	1.40
Powdered	lb.	.20	—	.25
Cape	lb.	.23	—	.28
Powdered	lb.	.18	—	.22
Curacao, gourd	lb.	.45	—	.50
Bulk	lb.	.55	—	.60
Socotrine, True	lb.	.75	—	1.00
Powdered	lb.	.12	—	.14
Purified	lb.	3.00	—	4.00
Aloin, 1 oz. v.	oz.	.45	—	.55
Alphozone	oz.	.75	—	.85
Althaea Root	lb.	.10	—	.12
Cut	lb.	—	—	—
Allspice, clean	lb.	—	—	—

Alum, Ammonia, bbls.	lb.	.06 1/4	—	.08
Dried, 1 lb. carton	lb.	.16	—	.19
Ground, bbls. or less	lb.	.08	—	.12
Powdered	lb.	.10	—	.13
Chrome	lb.	.60	—	.65
Potash, gran. pure	lb.	1.34 1/2	—	1.18
Powd. pure	lb.	1.34 1/2	—	.16
Sodic, Technical	lb.	.45	—	.50
Aluminum Acetate	lb.	.80	—	.90
Chloride, cryst.	lb.	.90	—	1.00
Hydroxide, U.S.P.	lb.	.40	—	.50
Metallic, powdered	oz.	.19	—	.23
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	—	—	.80
Salicylate	oz.	—	—	2.40
Sulphate, Com'l	lb.	.10	—	.13
Cryst., C. P.	lb.	.40	—	.45
Alumol	lb.	—	—	5.50
Purified	lb.	.29	—	.32
Alypin	oz.	—	—	2.00
Ambergris, Black	dr.	2.00	—	2.40
Gray	dr.	3.00	—	3.50
Amidol (developer) 16-oz. bottles				Nominal
incl.				
1-oz. bottle incl.	oz.	.65	—	.75
Ammonia Water, 16 deg.	lb.	.09	—	.10
20 deg.	lb.	.11	—	.12
26 deg., Conc.	lb.	.12	—	.17
Ammoniac, Gum, tears	lb.	.65	—	.70
Powdered	lb.	.10	—	.12
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.	oz.	.10	—	.12
Arsenate	oz.	1.10	—	1.32
Bichromate	lb.	.75	—	1.00
Bitartrate	lb.	.75	—	.80
Benzoate	oz.	.75	—	.80
Bromide, 1-lb. bottles	lb.	.80	—	.95
Carbonate, Jars	lb.	.15	—	.18
Resub. Cubes, 1-lb. bot.	lb.	.29	—	.37
Powdered	lb.	.18	—	.20
Citrate, 1-oz. v.	oz.	.12	—	.15
Fluoride	lb.	1.05	—	2.10
Hypophosph. (1b. 2.50)	oz.	.20	—	.23
Hydrosulphuret, 1-lb. g.s.b.	lb.	—	—	.30
15	lb.	4.10	—	4.60
Iodide	lb.	.45	—	.52
Molybdate	oz.	.23	—	.27
Muriate	lb.	.23	—	.25
Com'l Gran.	lb.	.31	—	.33
C. P. Gran.	lb.	.24	—	.26
Nitrate, cryst.	lb.	.28	—	.31
Powdered	lb.	.28	—	.31
Granulated	lb.	.24	—	.26
Nitroferrocyanide	lb.	—	—	6.50
Oxalate, 1-lb. bots.	lb.	1.10	—	1.33
Persulphate, 1-lb. c.b. 9	lb.	1.25	—	1.35
1-oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	—	.15
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	.16	—	.18
Phosphate, 1-lb. bots.	lb.	.45	—	.55
Salicylate	lb.	1.60	—	1.70
Sulphate	lb.	.09	—	.16
Pure, resub.	lb.	.20	—	.25
Sulphocyanate, 1-lb. c.b.	lb.	1.90	—	2.00
1-oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	—	.20
Tartrate (neutral)	lb.	1.30	—	1.40
Valerate, U. S. P.	lb.	—	—	15.00
Ammonol	oz.	—	—	1.00
Amyl Acetate	gal.	5.80	—	5.75
Technical	lb.	.85	—	.90
Nitrate, sealed tube	oz.	—	—	.40
Nitrite, sealed tube	oz.	—	—	3.00
Anaesthesin	oz.	—	—	.30
Angelica Root, foreign	lb.	.45	—	.50
Seed	lb.	.95	—	1.00
Anise Seed	lb.	.45	—	.50
Star	lb.	.50	—	.55
Angostura Bark	lb.	.60	—	.65
Anatto Seed	lb.	.15	—	.20
Anthion (Hypo. Elim), 100-gr. bottles	ea.	—	—	.60
Anticol	oz.	—	—	.50
Antifebrin	oz.	—	—	.17
Antimony, arsenate	oz.	—	—	.25
Arsenite	oz.	—	—	.30
Chloride, Sol'n, 1-lb. g.s.b.	lb.	.27	—	.30
14	lb.	—	—	—
Butter of Antimony	lb.	—	—	.25
Needle	lb.	.25	—	.30
Oxide, white	lb.	—	—	.60
Sulphurated (Kermes Mineral)	lb.	1.25	—	1.35
Antipyrine	oz.	1.90	—	1.95
Apiole, liquid, green	oz.	—	—	.25
Apocoeine	oz.	—	—	4.50
Apocoeine, Hyprochl.	oz.	—	—	4.50
Apomorphine, Muriate, Amorphous, 1/4-oz. v.	ea.	—	—	—
Crystals, 3/4-oz. v.	oz.	—	—	46.00
Areca Nuts	lb.	.45	—	.50
Powdered	lb.	.40	—	.45
Argyol (Bayer)	oz.	—	—	1.50
Aristochin (Bayer)	oz.	—	—	2.20
Ariato, Bayer	lb.	—	—	1.80
Arnica, Flowers	lb.	3.25	—	3.50
Powdered	lb.	3.50	—	3.65
Ground	lb.	3.50	—	3.60

New York Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals

Arnica Root	lb.	.65	—	.70	Bismuth, Phenolsulphonate	lb.	—	—	9.30	Cantharides, Rus., sifted	lb.	5.75	—	6.00
Arrowroot, American	lb.	.08	—	.15	Phosphate	lb.	—	—	5.25	Powdered	lb.	6.25	—	6.50
Bermuda, Ave	lb.	.55	—	.60	Salicylate, 40 p.c.	lb.	—	—	4.75	Chinese	lb.	1.25	—	1.50
Jamaica	lb.	—	—	—	Sub-benzoate	lb.	7.50	—	8.00	Powdered	lb.	1.35	—	1.60
St. Vincent	lb.	.23	—	.25	Subcarbonate	lb.	3.40	—	3.65	Cassacin	oz.	.65	—	.75
Taylor's 1/4-lb. in tin foil					Subgallate	lb.	3.50	—	3.70	Cantharidin, 5 gr. v.	ea.	—	—	1.75
boxes, 12 lb.	lb.	.45	—	.48	Subiodide	lb.	5.15	—	5.50	Capsicum	lb.	.75	—	.80
Arsenic, Bromide, cryst.	oz.	.36	—	.40	Sublactate	lb.	—	—	—	Powdered	lb.	.30	—	.35
Chloride	oz.	—	—	.40	Subnitrate	lb.	2.95	—	3.05	Caoutchouc	lb.	—	—	1.50
Iodide	oz.	.38	—	.40	Subsalicylate, Basic U.S.P.	lb.	—	—	5.25	Caramel (Burnt Sugar)	lb.	.18	—	.25
White, powdered com'l	lb.	.30	—	.35	Tannate	oz.	.30	—	.35	Caraway	lb.	.70	—	.75
Powdered, pure	lb.	.35	—	.40	Valerate	oz.	.60	—	.70	Powdered	lb.	.75	—	.85
Yellow (Orpiment)	lb.	.35	—	.80	Blackhaw Bark	lb.	.30	—	.35	Carbon Disulphide	lb.	.30	—	.35
Powdered, Medic	lb.	.40	—	.45	Bloodroot	lb.	.22	—	.25	Tetrachloride	lb.	.35	—	.50
Asafetida, good fair	lb.	1.80	—	1.90	Blue Mass (Blue Pill)	lb.	1.10	—	1.15	Cardamom, Seed, bleached	lb.	2.00	—	2.50
Powdered	lb.	2.10	—	2.20	Powdered	lb.	1.15	—	1.20	Decorticated	lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Asbestos	lb.	.25	—	.40	Blue Vitriol (see Copper Sul-					Cardamine, No. 40	oz.	.40	—	.45
Aspidospermine, Amorph. 15 gr.	1.00	1.20	—	1.40	phate)					Carosol Compound	gal.	—	—	.75
Cryst. 15 gr.	oz.	—	—	.85	Bone, Cattlebush	lb.	.50	—	.55	Cascara Amarga	lb.	.55	—	.60
Aspirin	oz.	—	—	.80	Powdered	lb.	.40	—	.45	Sagrada Bark	lb.	.20	—	.25
2 oz. lots	oz.	—	—	.80	Jeweler's	lb.	1.60	—	1.90	Cascarilla Bark	lb.	.38	—	.40
Capsules, 5 grain, boxes or					Boneset, Leaves and Tops	lb.	—	—	.25	Cascarin	oz.	.45	—	.75
12	doz.	—	—	1.68	Borax, Refined	lb.	.10	—	.12	Cassia, China	lb.	.15	—	.25
Capsules, 5 grain, boxes of					Powdered	lb.	.12	—	.14	Powdered	lb.	.20	—	.35
24	doz.	—	—	3.12	Bromalin	oz.	—	—	1.25	Fistula	lb.	.20	—	.25
Tablets, 5 grain, boxes of					Bromine	oz.	.18	—	.20	Saigon, thin, select	lb.	.45	—	.55
12	doz.	—	—	1.44	Bromofonon	lb.	3.50	—	3.75	Powdered	lb.	.55	—	.65
Tablets, 5 grain, boxes of					Broom Tops	lb.	.18	—	.30	Catechu, Medicinal	lb.	.30	—	.35
24	doz.	—	—	2.64	Brucine	oz.	—	—	1.75	Catnip, lbs., pressed, oz.	lb.	.27	—	.30
Tablets, per 100	—	—	—	.98	Bryony Root	lb.	1.10	—	1.20	Caulophyllin	oz.	.35	—	.50
Atophan (S. & G.)	oz.	—	—	3.50	Buchu Leaves, long	lb.	1.45	—	1.55	Celery Seed	lb.	.40	—	.45
Atramin	oz.	—	—	.15	Powdered	lb.	1.55	—	1.60	Ceresin, white	lb.	.27	—	.30
Atropine, 5 grains	—	—	—	1.15	Short	lb.	1.60	—	1.70	Yellow	lb.	.25	—	.30
Sulphate, 5 grains	—	—	—	1.00	Powdered	lb.	1.70	—	1.80	Cerium nitrate	lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	.40	—	.45	Buckthorn Bark	lb.	.35	—	.40	Oxide	oz.	—	—	.75
Balmory Leaves, Pressed	lb.	1.20	—	1.28	Buds, Balm of Gilead	lb.	.35	—	.40	Chalk, Precipitated, English,				
Balsam Fir, Canada	lb.	1.20	—	1.28	Cassia	lb.	.24	—	.30	7-lb. bags	lb.	.12	—	.15
Oregon	lb.	5.45	—	5.65	Burdock Root, Crushed	lb.	.35	—	.45	Prepared, Eng. Thomas,				
Peru	lb.	.55	—	.65	Seed	lb.	—	—	.34	8-lb. box, white	box	.80	—	.85
Tolu	lb.	.55	—	.65	Cacao Butter, bulk	lb.	.38	—	.42	Pink	box	.60	—	.70
Baptisin (Resinoid)	oz.	.45	—	.70	Baker's A and white	lb.	.48	—	.55	White, bbls.	0094	.04	—	.04
Barium Carb., prec., pure	lb.	.35	—	.40	Dutch	lb.	.55	—	.60	Chamomile Flowers, Spanish	lb.	.65	—	.70
C. P., 1-lb. bots	—	—	—	1.00	Huyler's 12-lb. box	lb.	.48	—	.55	Roman or Belgian	lb.	1.50	—	1.60
Caustic Hyd'te, C.P. crys.	lb.	.25	—	.30	Cadmium Bromide	lb.	2.60	—	2.75	Charcoal, Animal, U. S. F.	lb.	.12	—	.18
Chloride 1-lb. bots	lb.	.25	—	.30	1-oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	—	2.80	Willow, powdered	lb.	.12	—	.18
Cyanide, techn.	lb.	.55	—	.65	Iodide	lb.	4.75	—	5.16	Wood, powdered	lb.	.08	—	.12
Dioxide, Anhydrous	lb.	.25	—	.50	Metal, sticks	lb.	1.75	—	1.85	Cherry Laurel Leaves	lb.	.40	—	.47
Hydroxide, pure, crys.	lb.	.25	—	.50	Nitrate	lb.	1.85	—	2.00	Chicle	lb.	.80	—	.85
Iodide	oz.	—	—	.40	Sulphate	lb.	1.85	—	2.00	Chinidine	oz.	.12	—	.13
Nitrate, powdered	lb.	.22	—	.27	Caffeine, pure	lb.	—	—	14.70	Chinolin, pure	oz.	—	—	.45
Pure, 1-lb. bots	lb.	.45	—	.55	Acetate	oz.	—	—	.98	Chiretta	lb.	.40	—	.50
Sulphate, Pow. (Barytes)	lb.	.07	—	.10	Benzoate	oz.	1.00	—	1.15	Chloralamin, vials, 25 grs. ea.	ea.	1.65	—	1.80
Pure precip.	lb.	.25	—	.30	Bromide	oz.	.90	—	1.10	Chlorine Hydrate, crys.	lb.	1.65	—	1.80
Sulphate, for X-ray diag.	lb.	.50	—	.55	Citrate	lb.	8.75	—	9.06	Chlorine Water (0.4 p.c. chlor-				
Baswood Bark, pressed	lb.	—	—	.10	Citrated	lb.	8.75	—	9.06	ine)	lb.	—	—	.30
Bayberry Bark, select	lb.	.12	—	.25	Hydrobrom. gr. eff.	lb.	.60	—	.75	Chloroform	lb.	.78	—	.85
Bay, Laurel Leaves	lb.	.20	—	.25	Hydrochlor (true salt)	oz.	1.05	—	1.60	Chlorophyll, for Aqueous Sol.	oz.	.60	—	.70
Bay Rum, P. R., bbls.	gal.	2.50	—	2.60	Salicylate	oz.	.90	—	1.00	For Alcoholic Sol.	oz.	.60	—	.70
Less	gal.	2.60	—	2.90	Sulphate, eighths	oz.	1.25	—	1.60	Chromium Chloride, sublim.	oz.	—	—	.90
Beans, Calabar	lb.	.38	—	.42	Valerate	oz.	1.25	—	1.50	Sulphate, scales	lb.	.95	—	1.35
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	—	—	1.20	Calamine, Pink	lb.	.35	—	.40	Powdered	lb.	1.00	—	1.40
Para	lb.	.70	—	.75	Calamus Root, peeled	lb.	.30	—	.35	Chrysarobin	oz.	.60	—	.65
Surinam	lb.	.85	—	.95	Powdered	lb.	.55	—	.60	Cimicifuga	lb.	1.00	—	1.00
St. Ignatius	lb.	.30	—	.35	White, peeled and split	lb.	2.25	—	2.50	Cinchona Bark, pale, sel'd	lb.	.70	—	.75
Vanilla, Mexican, long	lb.	7.50	—	8.00	Calcium Acetate, dried	lb.	.70	—	.80	Red	lb.	.60	—	.65
Short	lb.	6.00	—	7.50	Benzoate	oz.	—	—	.40	Yellow, Calisaya	lb.	.45	—	.50
Cuts	lb.	4.50	—	5.00	Bromide	lb.	1.20	—	1.30	Cinchonidine, Alkal. pure	oz.	.95	—	1.20
Bourbon	lb.	3.75	—	4.50	Chloride, crude	lb.	.08	—	.15	Bisulphate	oz.	.51	—	.65
So American	lb.	4.00	—	4.50	Fused	lb.	.65	—	.90	Hydrobromide	oz.	.60	—	.70
Tahiti	lb.	1.75	—	2.00	Granulated	lb.	.12	—	.18	Hydrochloride	oz.	.60	—	.70
Bebeerine hydrochlor	oz.	—	—	2.50	Citrate	lb.	.11	—	.12	Salicylate	oz.	.51	—	.65
Sulphate	oz.	—	—	2.50	Formate	oz.	.18	—	.20	Sulphate	oz.	.57	—	.67
Belladonna lvs., 1-lb. bot.	lb.	1.90	—	2.10	Glycerophosphate	lb.	1.25	—	1.35	Cinchonine, Alk.	oz.	.53	—	.65
Bulk	lb.	1.80	—	1.90	Hypophosphite	lb.	4.10	—	4.60	Bisulphate	oz.	.22	—	.25
Root, German	lb.	4.25	—	4.50	Iodide	oz.	.19	—	.22	Hydrochloride	oz.	.38	—	.50
Powdered	lb.	4.45	—	4.70	Lactate	lb.	2.00	—	2.25	Sulphate	oz.	.37	—	.47
Benzaldehyde	lb.	—	—	5.85	Oxalate	lb.	—	—	.85	Salicylate	lb.	2.00	—	3.00
Benzanilide	oz.	—	—	2.50	Nitrate	lb.	—	—	1.50	Cinnabar, Ceylon	lb.	.45	—	.50
Benzine	gal.	.30	—	.40	Peroxide	lb.	1.90	—	2.15	Powdered	lb.	.50	—	.55
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	2.00	—	2.15	Permanganate	oz.	.35	—	.40	Citrol Solution, 1-lb. bottle	ea.	—	—	.30
Sutratra	lb.	.50	—	.55	Salicylate, Precip.	lb.	.90	—	.95	3-oz. bottle	ea.	—	—	.30
Powdered	lb.	.60	—	.65	Sulphate, Precip. pure	lb.	.35	—	.40	Civet	oz.	3.00	—	3.25
Benzonaphthol	oz.	—	—	.85	Sulphite	lb.	.14	—	.18	Cloves, Zanzibar	lb.	.50	—	.55
Berberine, C.P., 1/4-oz. v.	ea.	—	—	—	Sulphocarbonate	oz.	.14	—	.16	Powdered, pure	lb.	.55	—	.60
Phosphate	oz.	—	—	—	Calendula Flowers	lb.	3.25	—	3.50	Penang	lb.	.60	—	.65
Sulphate, 1-oz. v.	2.80	—	—	3.00	Calomel (see Mercury Chlor.)					Cobalt, powd. (Fly Poison)	lb.	.85	—	.90
Berberis Aquifolium	lb.	.20	—	.25	Camphor, refined	lb.	.77	—	.85	Carbonate	oz.	—	—	.30
Beta Eucaine, (S. & G.)	oz.	—	—	3.50	1/4-lb. squares	lb.	.77	—	.83	Chloride	oz.	—	—	.18
Betanaphthol, resub., U.S.P.	lb.	1.50	—	1.60	Powdered	lb.	.85	—	.91	Nitrate	oz.	—	—	.15
Betin (Resinoid)	oz.	.14	—	.16	Japanese	lb.	.76	—	.85	Sulphate	lb.	1.00	—	1.05
Bismuth, Betanaph.	oz.	—	—	.43	Monobromated	lb.	3.00	—	3.25	Cocaine, Alk., 1/4-oz. v.	oz.	12.45	—	12.65
Bromide	oz.	—	—	.43	Canary Seed, Sicily	lb.	—	—	—	Hydrochlor. crys., ozs.	oz.	10.15	—	10.80
Citrate and Ammonium	lb.	4.45	—	4.60	Smyrna	lb.	—	—	—	1/4-oz. vials	oz.	10.35	—	11.00
Formic-iodide	lb.	—	—	.45	So. American	lb.	.10	—	.20	Oleate (5 p.c. Alk.)	oz.	—	—	—
Glycerite, N. F.	lb.	—	—	1.80	Canella Bark, powdered	lb.	.30	—	.34	Coca Leaves, Huanuco	lb.	.40	—	.45
Hydroxide, pow'd.	lb.	—	—	5.05	Cannabine Tartrate	oz.	—	—	—	Truxillo	lb.	.18	—	.20
Oleate 50 p.c.	oz.	—	—	.50	Cannabis Indica Herb	lb.	3.25	—	3.50	Cocculus, Ind. (Fish Ber.)	lb.	.28	—	.30
Oxvechloride	lb.	—	—	4.35						Powdered	lb.	.28	—	.30
										Cochineal, Honduras	lb.	.90	—	1.00

New York Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals

Cochineal, Hond., Powdered lb. 1.05 — 1.10	Dover's Powderlb. 6.00 — 6.50	Ginger Root, Africanlb. .20 — .25
Codeineoz. 14.50 — 14.75	Dragon's Blood, powderedlb. .60 — .65	Powderedlb. .25 — .30
Hydrochlorideoz. 13.25 — 13.50	Extralb. 1.40 — 1.45	Jamaica, bleachedlb. .28 — .33
Nitrateoz. 13.25 — 13.50	Powderedlb. 2.15 — 2.25	Groundlb. .33 — .36
Salicylateoz. 11.40 — 11.65	Reedslb. 4.00 — 4.25	Powderedlb. .35 — .38
Phosphateoz. 11.40 — 11.65	Duboisine Sulph. 5 gr. tubes gr. .19 — .21	Ginsenglb. 7.50 — 8.50
Sulphateoz. 12.00 — 12.25	Duotoloz. — 1.50	Glauber's Salt (see Sodium Sulphate)
Cohosh Root, blacklb. .15 — .20	Dwarf Elderlb. .35 — .40	Glucoselb. .12 — .15
Bluelb. .14 — .19	Echinacea Rootlb. .38 — .42	Glycerin, C. P., bulk, drums
Colchicine, Amorph., 5 gr. v. gr. — .17	Groundlb. .40 — .44	and bbls. addedlb. .70 — .71
Colchicum Rootlb. 2.50 — 2.75	Edinol (developer), 16-oz. bots — —	in canslb. .72 — .73
Powderedlb. 2.60 — 2.85	incl.lb. — —	Lesslb. .79 — .82
Seedlb. 3.75 — 4.00	Eikonogen (developer), 16-oz. lb. — —	Glycin (developer), 16-oz. bot
Powderedlb. 4.00 — 4.10	Elaterinlb. 2.00 — 2.20	incl.lb. — —
Cellodion, U. S. P., 1900lb. .60 — .65	Elateriumlb. 2.00 — 2.20	1 oz.lb. — —
Cantharidal, U. S. P.lb. 6.00 — 6.50	Elderberrieslb. .25 — .30	Glycerin, Ammoniacaloz. — .30
Flexible, U. S. P.lb. .65 — .70	Flowers, pressedlb. .30 — .35	Goa Powderlb. 6.50 — 7.50
Stryptic, U. S. P.lb. 1.10 — 1.20	Elm Bark, selectlb. .28 — .33	Gold Chloride Acid, Yellow, 15
Colocynth, selectlb. .38 — .46	Ground, purelb. .30 — .35	gr. g.v.doz. — 5.50
Pulplb. .60 — .65	Powdered, purelb. .33 — .36	Brown, 1/4-oz. v.oz. — 12.25
Colombo Rootlb. .25 — .35	Emetin (Resinoid)oz. — 13.00	Gold and Sodium Chloride,
Coltsfoot Leaveslb. .25 — .30	Emetine, Alkaloid, 15 gr. v. ea. — 2.75	U. S. P., 15 gr. v.doz. 2.80 — 3.40
Comfrey Root, crushedlb. .35 — .40	Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.ea. — 1.15	Gold Thrd. (Coptis trifol.)lb. 1.20 — 1.40
Condurango Bark, truelb. .30 — .34	Eosineoz. — .80	Golden Seal Rootlb. 6.25 — 6.50
Conium Leaveslb. .36 — .42	Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.)lb. .95 — 1.00	Powderedlb. 6.50 — 7.00
Seedlb. .25 — .30	Ergot, Russialb. 1.00 — 1.10	Grains of Paradiselb. 4.50 — 4.75
Copaiba S. A.lb. 1.20 — 1.30	Ergotin, Bonjeanoz. — .70	Powderedlb. 4.60 — 4.85
Paralb. 1.25 — 1.35	Ergotolelb. 1.00 — 1.00	Grindelia Robusta Herblb. .20 — .25
Copper, Acetate, distilledlb. 1.30 — 1.45	Erythroxilin (Resinoid)oz. — 6.00	Powderedlb. .27 — .32
Ammoniatedlb. .60 — .70	Eserine (Alk.), 5 gr. v.gr. — .30	Squarrosalb. .30 — .40
Arsenateoz. — .15	Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v.gr. — .30	Guaiac, Resinlb. .45 — .50
Arseniteoz. — .12	Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.gr. — .30	Powderedlb. .55 — .60
Carbonatelb. .45 — .60	Eserine-Pilocarpine, 3 gr. v. ea. — .35	Wood raspedlb. .03 — .06
Chloride, pure, cryst.lb. 1.20 — 1.30	Ether, Aceticlb. .50 — .60	Guaiacol, liquidoz. 1.65 — 1.75
Ferrocyanide, 1-oz. c.v. 4 oz. — .15	Chloriclb. .60 — .80	Carbonateoz. 4.85 — 5.00
Hydroxideoz. .36 — .40	Nitrous Conctlb. 1.35 — 1.50	Phosphiteoz. — 1.75
Iodidelb. — .55	U. S. P.lb. .44 — .49	Salicyl (Guaiac. Salol.)oz. — 1.60
Nitratelb. — .22	U. S. P., 1880lb. .44 — .49	Valerianate (Geosote)oz. — 1.34
Oleate, 20 p.c.oz. — 1.00	Valerianicoz. .52 — .62	Guaiacquinoz. — 1.00
Subacetate (Verdigris)lb. 1.00 — 1.10	Washedlb. .32 — .37	Guarana (Paullinia)lb. 1.45 — 1.50
Powderedlb. 1.10 — 1.15	Ethyl Acetate, U. S. P.lb. .55 — .70	Powderedlb. 1.65 — 1.75
Sulphate (Blue Vit.)lb. .13 — .16	Benzatelb. — 8.00	Gun Cotton (Pyroxylin)oz. .20 — .25
Bbls.lb. .09 1/2 — .10 1/2	Bromide, 1 oz. seal, tubeoz. — .25	Gutta Percha, crude chipslb. 2.00 — 2.15
Powderedlb. .10 — .15	Chloride, 10 gm. seal, tube ea. — .40	Heliosollb. 1.50 — 1.75
Copperaslb. 22 1/2 — 28	Iodide, 1 oz. seal, tubeoz. — .55	Heliotropinoz. — .32
Corianderlb. .23 — .28	Eucaine Hydrochlor.oz. — 3.50	Hellebore Root white powd. lb. .30 — .38
Powderedlb. .28 — .32	Eucalyptol, U. S. P.oz. .17 — .19	Helmitollb. — —
Corrosive Sublimate (see Mercury Bichloride)	Eucalyptus Leaveslb. .15 — .20	Hemlock Bark crushedlb. .15 — .18
Coto Barklb. .35 — .45	Eudoxineoz. — 2.10	Powderedlb. .18 — .20
Cotin, true, 1/4-oz. v.oz. — 27.00	Eugenol, U. S. P. oz. 35lb. — 2.10	Gumlb. 1.00 — 1.10
Cotton Root Barklb. .20 — .25	Euresoloz. — 2.10	Hemogalloloz. — .80
Powderedlb. .25 — .30	Pro Capillaoz. — 2.10	Hemoglobinoz. — .30
Couch Grass (Doggrass)lb. .12 — .20	Euonymin (Eclee. powd.)oz. .40 — .45	Hemp Seedlb. .13 — .15
Cramp Barklb. .12 — .20	Euphorbiumlb. .35 — .46	Hemoloz. .80 — .85
Coumarinlb. 1.55 — 1.65	Powderedlb. .45 — .50	Henbane Leaves, Eng.lb. — —
Cranebilllb. .24 — .29	Euphorineoz. — 1.25	Germanlb. 5.50 — 5.75
Powderedlb. .30 — .35	Equinineoz. — .02	Powderedlb. 5.60 — 5.85
Cream of Tartar, powderedlb. .58 — .62	Europhen (Euroind)oz. — 1.80	Seedlb. — —
Creosote, Beechwoodoz. .18 — .20	Extract Male Fernoz. 1.40 — 1.60	Henna Leaveslb. .35 — .38
Carbonateoz. — 1.95	Fennel Seedlb. .75 — .80	Herva, 15 gr. v.ea. — .85
Phosphateoz. — 1.50	Germanlb. — .35	Hyd'chl. 15 gr. v.ea. — .85
Valerateoz. — 1.50	Frenchlb. — .35	Hexamethylenaminelb. 1.00 — 1.10
Cresol U. S. P.lb. .35 — .40	Ferratinoz. — 1.30	Hiera Picralb. — .45
Croton-Chloral (Butylchl.)oz. .55 — .65	Tablets, 7 1/2 gr. bots. of 50oz. — 1.30	Holocain, 1 gm. vialsea. — .35
Cubeb Berries, siftedlb. 1.25 — 1.35	Ferrypyrin (Hoechst)oz. — 1.25	Homatropin Alk.gr. .54 — .65
Powderedlb. 1.40 — 1.50	Ferrous Oxalate (Photog.), 1 lb. c.b. 9oz. — 1.50	Hydrobromidegr. .54 — .65
Cudbearlb. .45 — .55	1 oz. c.v. 4oz. — .15	Hydrochloridegr. .54 — .65
Culver's Rootlb. .27 — .30	Flaxseed, cleanedbbls. — 15.00	Salicylate and Sulphategr. .54 — .65
Cumin Seedlb. .30 — .35	Lesslb. .10 1/2 — .13	Honey, strainedlb. .23 — .26
Cyanine, 15 gr. vialea. — —	Groundlb. .16 — .18	Hops, select (1917)lb. .46 — .48
Cypripedin (Resinoid)oz. — 1.25	Foenugreek Seedlb. .23 — .25	Pressed, 1/4 and 1/2 lb. pkgs. lb. .46 — .48
Damiana Leaveslb. .30 — .35	Formaldehydelb. .20 1/2 — .25	Horehound Leaveslb. .30 — .35
Dandelion Herblb. .50 — .55	Formosulphite, 1 lb. c.b. inc. lb. — .50	Hydracetinoz. — 2.00
Cutlb. .55 — .60	1/4-lb. c.b. inc.lb. — .20	Hydrangea Rootlb. .22 — .25
Daturine Sulph. 5-10-15 gr. v. gr. .25 — .32	Fuller's Earthlb. .05 — .08	Hydrastin (Resinoid)oz. — 2.50
Dermatoloz. .19 — .26	Fustic, chipslb. .07 — .10	Muriate (Resinoid)oz. — 4.25
Dextrine, yellowlb. .13 — .15	Gaduoloz. — 1.00	Sulphate (Resinoid)oz. — 5.00
Whitelb. .22 — .25	Gallangal Root, selectedoz. — 1.30	Hydrastine, Alk., C. P.oz. 24.00 — 26.00
Dextro-quinineoz. — .37	Powderedlb. .40 — .45	Hydrochlorideoz. 24.00 — 26.00
Diacylmorphine, Alk. 1/4-oz. v. oz. — 21.10	Galbanum, strainedlb. 2.00 — 2.75	Sulphateoz. 24.00 — 26.00
Hydrochloride, 1/4-oz. v.oz. — 20.60	Gambierlb. .20 — .25	Hydrastinine Hydrochloride,
Dianol (developer), 1-lb. bots. incl.lb. — —	Gamboge, blockylb. 2.60 — 2.75	5 gr. v.ea. — .55
1-oz.lb. — —	Powderedlb. 2.75 — 2.85	Hydrazine Sulphateoz. — .80
Diethyl Barbituric Acid (Veronal)oz. — 2.50	Garlic, on stringsstring .25 — .30	Hydroquinone, 1-lb. cans or cartons incl.lb. 2.55 — 2.62
Digalen, 1/4-oz. v.vial — —	Gaultheria (see Wintergreen)	Hydrogen Peroxide, Sol., Me-
Digipuratum, 1/4-oz.ea. — 1.70	Gelatin, French Coignetslb. 1.20 — 1.30	dicinallb. .18 — .25
Digitalin, eighthsoz. 20.00 — 21.00	German White Gold Labellb. 1.80 — 1.90	Sol. Technicallb. .15 — .22
15 gr. vialsoz. .75 — .85	German White Silver Labellb. 1.65 — 1.75	Hyosine Hydrob., 1 gr. v.gr. .67 — .78
Digitalis Leaves Eng.lb. — 1.25	Gelsemin (Resinoid)oz. — 5.25	Hyoscyamin (Resinoid)oz. — 3.00
Bulklb. .75 — .80	Gelseminine (C. P. crystals, Ger. 15 gr. v.ea. — 5.00	Hyoscyamine, Amorp., 15 gr. vialsea. — 3.75
Powderedlb. .80 — .85	Sulphate, 15 gr. v.ea. — —	Crystals, whitegr. .30 — .35
Pressed, ozs.lb. .90 — 1.00	Gelsemium Rootlb. .16 — .20	Hydrobromidegr. .11 — .12
Digitoxin, 1 gr. v.ea. — 2.00	Powderedlb. .25 — .30	Hypnoneoz. — 2.15
Diogen, 16 oz.oz. — .37	Gentian, Rootlb. .25 — .25	Hyrogolum (Colloidal Mer'ry)oz. — .85
Dioninoz. 21.50 — 21.90	Powderedlb. .25 — .30	Iceland Mosslb. .38 — .40
Dimetretinoz. — 1.74	*Nominal.	Ichthalbinoz. — 1.20
Dog Grass, cutlb. 1.60 — 1.75		do Tablets 5 gr. 100 in bot. — 1.40

New York Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals

Ichthollb. — — —	Lead Chromate, pure fused lb. — — 1.10	Mercury, Cyanidelb. — — 5.65
Ichthynatlb. 1.80 — 2.25	Iodide, powderedoz. .22 — .25	Chloride Mild (cal'l)lb. 2.00 — 2.30
Imogen, 1 lb.oz. — — —	Nitratelb. .28 — .32	Iodide, green, Proft.lb. 4.75 — 5.00
1 oz.oz. — — .30	Oleate, 10 p.c.oz. .20 — .25	Red, (Pre.) Biniodide ..lb. 5.00 — 5.15
Indigo Bengal, true3.75 — 5.00	Lecithinoz. — — 2.00	Nitrateoz. — — .25
Carmine, dryoz. .50 — .56	Leeches, best Swedishea. .18 — .20	Oxide, Red (red pre.)lb. 2.26 — 2.50
Insect Powderlb. .55 — .65	Lemon Peel Ribbonslb. .20 — .25	Yellowoz. — — .26
Pure Uncol'd Dal'mlb. .80 — .85	Groundlb. .20 — .25	Salicylateoz. .22 — .25
Inulin (Resinoid)oz. — — 1.25	Lenigalloloz. — — .85	Sulphate (Turp. M'l)lb. 3.40 — 3.55
Iodine Resublimedlb. 3.60 — 4.10	Levulose, cryst.oz. — — —	Sulphocyanatelb. 3.50 — 3.65
Monobromideoz. — — .50	Licorice, Y & S 1/4slb. 44 1/2 — 52	Mercury with Chalk (by suc-
Monochlorideoz. — — .75	Coriglianolb. — — —	cussion)lb. 1.08 — 1.15
Trichlorideoz. — — .95	Mass, Spanishlb. .60 — .65	Mesotan (25 oz. 42)oz. — — .47
Iodipin, 10 p.c.oz. — — —	Powderedlb. — — 1.30	Metacarb (devel.), 4-oz.oz. — — —
25 p.c.oz. — — —	Root, Russian, cutlb. 1.25 — 1.35	1-oz.oz. — — —
Iodoform, cryst. & powd.lb. 4.35 — 4.90	Powderedlb. 1.25 — 1.35	Methylene, Blueoz. 1.10 — 1.20
Deodorizedoz. .70 — .90	Root, Spanish, bundleslb. .35 — .40	Metol (developer), 16 oz.oz. — — —
Iodoloz. — — —	Powderedlb. .40 — .45	Millet Seedlb. .07 — .10
Iodothyrene, 1/4-oz. vialsoz. — — 3.90	Lilacineoz. .75 — .90	Monomethyl-Para-amido-Phenol
Ipecac Root, Carthagen.lb. 2.00 — 2.15	Lime, Chlorinated, bulklb. .06 1/2 — .11	(chem. ident. with metol)oz. — — 3.50
Powderedlb. 3.50 — 3.60	Assort., 1, 1/2 and 3/4-lb.lb. .12 — .16	Morphine, Acet. 1/4-oz. v.oz. 15.00 — 15.85
Riolb. 3.45 — 3.50	Lime Sulphurated, U. S. P.lb. .45 — .50	Alkaloid, pure 1/4-oz. v.oz. 18.70 — 19.70
Irish Moss, bleachedlb. 2.25 — 2.50	Lithium, Acetateoz. .45 — .50	Hydrobromide, 1/4-oz. v.oz. 14.40 — 14.55
Irisin (Eclectic Powder)oz. .36 — .45	Benzoateoz. — — .30	Hydrochloride, 1/4-oz. v.oz. 18.30 — 18.55
Iron, Acetate, dryoz. .14 — .16	Bromidelb. — — 3.20	Meconateoz. — — 16.80
Benzoateoz. .40 — .50	Carbonatelb. 2.00 — 2.10	Sulphate, 1-oz. v.oz. 15.05 — 16.00
Bromideoz. .18 — .22	Chlorideoz. — — .28	1/4-oz. vialoz. 15.30 — 16.50
Chloride, cryst., U. S. P.lb. .20 — .25	Citratelb. 2.60 — 2.70	Valerate, 1/4-oz. v.oz. — — —
Citrate, U. S. P.lb. .95 — 1.02	Glycerophosphateoz. — — .48	Mullein, Flow., 1-lb. canslb. 2.75 — 3.25
and Ammonia, Sol.lb. .90 — .98	Iodidelb. 3.15 — 3.35	Powderedlb. 2.20 — 2.60
and Quin. Cit. U. S. P.lb. 3.50 — 3.75	Salicylatelb. .15 — .20	Musk Rootlb. 3.50 — 4.00
(12 p.c. Q.) Scaleslb. 4.25 — 4.50	Lobelia Herblb. .20 — .25	Seedlb. .45 — .50
Quin. & Strychnineoz. — — 4.60	Powderedlb. .20 — .25	Mustard Seed, blacklb. .25 — .30
Glycerinophosphate, sol.oz. — — 2.55	Seed (cleaned)lb. .36 — .38	Groundlb. .26 — .33
Hypophosphitelb. 2.55 — 2.75	Powderedlb. .42 — .47	Whitelb. .20 — .22
Iodidelb. .28 — .32	Lobelin (Resinoid)oz. .70 — 1.10	Groundlb. .35 — .40
Syruplb. .40 — .45	Lodestonelb. .30 — .35	Myrcin (Resinoid)oz. — — .60
Nitrate Sol., U. S. P.lb. .27 — .30	Powderedlb. .35 — .40	Myrrh (Gum-Resin)lb. .55 — .60
Oxalate (Ferrous)oz. .15 — .17	London-Purplelb. .20 — .30	Naphthalene, flake or ballslb. .14 — .16
Oxide (Subcarb.)lb. .11 — .15	Lovage Root, sel., whitelb. .90 — 1.00	Naphthol, Alphalb. — — 3.50
Red, Saccharatedoz. .50 — .55	Seedlb. .60 — .70	Beta, resubm.lb. 1.50 — 1.60
Peptonizedlb. — — 3.00	Lupulinlb. 2.80 — 3.00	Beta, Benzoateoz. — — .90
Phosphate, gran., lb. bots.lb. .85 — .90	Lycetoloz. — — 4.25	Narcotine, pure 1/4-oz.ea. — — .25
U. S. P. Scaleslb. .85 — .93	Lycopodiumlb. 2.75 — 3.00	Nerol (Identical with Amidol)oz. — — .30
Precipitated, 1-lb. bots.lb. .35 — .40	Mace, wholelb. .80 — .90	Nickel and Ammon. Sul.oz. .19 — .21
Protocarb. (Vallet's M)lb. .30 — .40	Madder, Dutchlb. .45 — .50	Acetateoz. — — .15
Pyrophosp., Scales Sol.lb. .90 — .98	Powderedlb. — — —	Bromideoz. — — .30
Quevenne's (by hydrn.)lb. .58 — .90	Magnesia, Calcined, See Oxide, heavy.oz. — — .45	Chloridelb. — — 1.00
Salicylateoz. .20 — .30	Magnesium, Benzoatelb. .41 — .50	Iodideoz. — — 1.70
Sesquichloridelb. .30 — .35	Carbonate, U. S. P.4-oz.lb. .42 — .51	Sulphatelb. — — .27
Solutionoz. .09 — .15	2-oz.lb. .42 — .51	Nirvaninoz. — — 3.50
Subsulphatelb. .27 — .33	Glycerophosphateoz. .32 — .33	Nitro Glycerin 1 p.c. sol.oz. — — .20
Solution (Monnell's)lb. .12 — .15	Hypophosphite, purelb. 2.35 — 2.50	Novaspilinoz. — — —
Sulph. (Coppers)100 lb. 2.20 — 2.50	Iodideoz. — — .42	25-oz. lotsoz. — — —
Cryst., purelb. .08 — .12	Lactateoz. — — .25	Tablets, 100soz. — — —
Driedlb. .15 — .18	Metal, Powderedoz. .57 — .65	Yococainoz. — — —
Tartrate & Ammoniumlb. .80 — .90	Ribbonlb. .75 — .85	Hydrochl (Hoechst), 5 gram
and Potass. Scaleslb. 1.10 — 1.20	Nitratelb. — — .40	vialsea. — — —
Tersulph., Sol., U. S. P.lb. — — .23	Oxide, yellow, purelb. — — .50	Nutgallslb. .55 — .60
Valeratelb. .80 — .90	Technicallb. 1.00 — 1.10	Powderedlb. .65 — .70
Isarol, glass bots.lb. — — 3.70	Powdered, U. S. P.lb. .40 — .42	Nutmegslb. .45 — .50
Isinglass, Russianlb. 5.00 — 5.25	Technical, kegslb. — — .19	Extra large80 to lb. .50 — .55
Americanlb. .90 — 1.05	Bbls.lb. — — .17	Nux Vomicalb. .15 — .18
Jaborandi Leaveslb. .60 — .70	Ponderous, U. S. P.lb. .95 — 1.00	Powderedlb. .25 — .30
Jalap Root, selectedlb. .45 — .50	Technicallb. .90 — .95	Oil, Almond, bitterlb. 15.75 — 16.25
Powderedlb. .55 — .60	Peroxidelb. 2.45 — 2.60	Without acidlb. 16.00 — 16.50
Jamaica Dogwoodlb. — — .25	Phosphate, pureoz. .06 — .08	Almonds, sweetlb. 1.17 — 1.30
Jequirity Seed (Abrus Preca-	Salicylatelb. 1.15 — 1.25	Amber, crude, darklb. 1.75 — 1.85
torius)oz. .10 — .12	Sulphate (Sal. Epsom)lb. .05 — .10	Rectifiedlb. 2.00 — 2.50
Job's Tearslb. .30 — .35	C. P. Crystalslb. .20 — .25	Angelicaoz. — — —
Juglandin (Resinoid)oz. .36 — .45	Driedlb. .20 — .30	Anised, Starlb. 1.35 — 1.45
Juniper Berrieslb. .50 — .55	Malva Flowers largelb. — — —	Baylb. 3.50 — 4.25
Kanalalb. 1.90 — 2.00	Blue, smalllb. 3.50 — 4.00	Benne (Sesame), American
Powderedlb. 2.10 — 2.20	Manaca Rootlb. .45 — .50	Bbls. or lessgal. 3.00 — 3.75
Purifiedlb. — — 2.25	Manrake Rootlb. .16 — .20	Bergamotlb. 7.25 — 7.50
Kaolinlb. .07 — .09	Powderedlb. .22 — .25	Birch, Black (Betula)lb. 3.00 — 3.15
Kava Kavalb. .26 — .30	Manganese, Bromideoz. — — .40	Birch Tar Crudelb. 1.10 — 1.20
Powderedlb. .72 — .80	Carbonate, cryst., med.oz. — — .10	Refinedlb. 3.75 — 4.00
Kola Nuts, small and large.lb. .35 — .40	Chloride, cryst.lb. .70 — .75	Cadelb. 1.40 — 1.50
Powderedlb. .45 — .50	Glycerophosphateoz. .32 — .36	Cajuput, bottleslb. 1.20 — 1.25
Kousso powderedlb. .25 — .30	Hypophosphitelb. 2.65 — 2.75	Camphorlb. .30 — .35
Lactucariumlb. 8.50 — 9.00	Iodideoz. — — .42	Capicumlb. — — .50
Lactopheninoz. — — 1.00	Lactatelb. .15 — .20	Carawaylb. 8.75 — 9.00
Ladies' Slipper Rootlb. .40 — .47	Oxide black powderlb. — — .25	Cassialb. 2.25 — 2.50
Lanolinelb. — — —	Peptonizedlb. 3.00 — 4.50	Castor, Americanlb. .31 — .37
Anhydrouslb. — — —	Peroxide, purelb. .60 — .65	Cedar Leaves, purelb. 1.00 — 1.10
Lanum, "Merck"lb. — — .55	Sulph., pure crys.lb. .60 — .65	Woodlb. .28 — .35
Anhydrouslb. — — .70	Manna, flake largelb. 1.40 — 1.50	Celeryoz. 2.00 — 2.10
(See also Adeps Lanac)	Smalllb. 1.20 — 1.25	Chaulmogralb. 2.40 — 2.50
Larkspur Seedlb. .35 — .40	Sortslb. .85 — .90	Cherry Laureloz. — — .75
Powderedlb. .45 — .50	Marjoram Leaveslb. .28 — .65	Cinnamon, Ceylonoz. 1.50 — 1.75
Lavender Flowerslb. .40 — .45	Mastic leaveslb. .80 — .85	Citronellalb. .70 — .80
Extralb. .45 — .50	Menthol, cryst.lb. 3.75 — 4.00	Cloveslb. 3.50 — 3.75
Hand pickedlb. .55 — .60	Mercurylb. 1.70 — 1.80	Cocoonutlb. .25 — .50
Lead Acetate (sugar)lb. .24 — .35	Ammon. pure precip.lb. 2.35 — 2.60	Cod Liver, Newfoundland gal. 3.40 — 3.50
Carbonate, Medicinallb. .55 — .60	Bichloride (cor. sub.)lb. 1.90 — 2.20	Norwegiangal. 4.70 — 4.80
Chloridelb. .75 — .85	Powderedlb. 1.90 — 2.10	Bblsea. 125.00 — 128.00
	Bisulphatelb. 1.80 — 2.00	Martin'sbbls. — — 135.00

New York Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals

Oil, Copaiba, pure	lb.	1.20	- 1.25
Coriander	oz.	1.40	- 1.50
Cottonseed, yel. & wh.	gal.	1.60	- 1.65
Croton	lb.	1.20	- 1.30
Cubeb	lb.	8.00	- 8.35
Cumin	lb.	6.50	- 7.00
Dill	oz.	.45	- .50
Erigeron, true	lb.	1.50	- 2.00
Fennel Seed, pure	lb.	4.75	- 5.00
Eucalyptus	lb.	1.00	- 1.10
Fusel, Crude	gal.	6.25	- 6.50
Pure	lb.	1.05	- 1.15
Gaultheria Leaf	lb.	4.75	- 5.00
Geranium, Rose	lb.	16.50	- 18.50
Turkish	lb.	14.50	- 15.00
Ginger	oz.	.55	- .60
Gingergrass	lb.	2.00	- 2.25
Haarlem, Dutch	doz.	.85	- .95
Sylvester's	doz.	3.00	- 3.25
Hemlock	lb.	1.00	- 1.15
Henbane	lb.	1.50	- 1.50
Juniper Berries	lb.	19.00	- 20.00
Wood Comp'd	lb.	2.75	- 3.00
Lard	gal.	2.20	- 2.30
Flowers, Mitcham	oz.	—	—
Garden, French	lb.	6.25	- 6.50
Spike	lb.	1.00	- 1.25
Lemon	lb.	1.40	- 1.50
Lemongrass	lb.	1.50	- 1.60
Limes, expressed	lb.	3.40	- 3.50
Distilled	lb.	1.35	- 1.50
Linseed, boiled	gal.	1.28	- 1.44
Raw	gal.	1.27	- 1.43
Lobelia	oz.	—	.75
Mace, distilled	lb.	3.25	- 4.00
Expressed	lb.	2.00	- 2.10
Male Fern, Ethereal	oz.	1.45	- 1.55
Mustard, artificial	oz.	1.60	- 1.80
Essential	oz.	2.00	- 2.15
Musk	oz.	27.00	- 28.00
Neatsfoot	gal.	1.85	- 2.00
Neroli, Bigarade, beat	oz.	4.50	- 4.70
Petale, extra	oz.	5.25	- 5.50
Nutmeg	lb.	1.90	- 2.00
Olive, Lucca, Cream, 1/2 gal.	gal.	3.50	- 3.60
3 and 6 gal. cans	gal.	3.25	- 3.35
Malaga	gal.	2.65	- 2.85
Pompeian	gal.	3.50	- 3.80
Orange, bitter	lb.	3.00	- 3.25
Sweet	lb.	3.25	- 3.50
Origanum, mixture	lb.	.35	- .90
Palm Lagos	lb.	.16	- .20
Kernel	lb.	.35	- .40
Paraffin, Domestic	gal.	1.40	- 1.50
Light	gal.	—	—
Russian	gal.	—	—
Patchouli	oz.	2.25	- 2.50
Peach Kernels	lb.	.75	- .80
Peanut	gal.	1.85	- 1.90
Pennyroyal	lb.	1.85	- 1.95
Pepper, black (Oleoresin, U. S. P.)	lb.	—	—
Peppermint, N. Y.	lb.	3.60	- 4.00
Hotchkiss	lb.	4.50	- 4.75
Western	lb.	3.60	- 4.00
Petit Grain	oz.	.75	- .85
Pimenta	lb.	3.25	- 3.50
Pine Needles	lb.	1.10	- 1.70
Rape Seed	gal.	2.00	- 2.10
Rhodinol	oz.	—	4.00
Rose, Kissanlik	oz.	.30	- .40
Artificial	oz.	27.50	- 28.00
Rosemary Flowers	oz.	3.50	- 4.00
Trieste	lb.	.75	- .80
Rosin	gal.	.40	- .76
Rue, pure	oz.	.50	- .60
Sage	oz.	—	40
Salad, Union Oil Co.	gal.	1.60	- 1.65
Sandalwood, English	lb.	14.00	- 15.00
West Indian	lb.	7.50	- 8.00
Sassafras	lb.	1.15	- 1.25
Savin	lb.	7.25	- 7.50
Spearmint, pure	lb.	5.25	- 5.50
Sperm, winter, bleached	gal.	1.70	- 1.80
Spruce	lb.	1.30	- 1.40
Tansy	lb.	3.25	- 3.50
Tar, U. S. P.	gal.	.60	- .70
Thyme, commercial	lb.	.60	- .70
Red, No. 1	lb.	1.55	- 1.65
White	lb.	1.75	- 2.00
Whole	gal.	.70	- .75
Wine, Ethereal, light	lb.	4.00	- 4.30
Heavy, true, f. grapes	lb.	5.50	- 6.50
Wintergreen	lb.	4.75	- 5.00
Wormseed	lb.	1.25	- 1.50
Wormseed, Baltimore	lb.	6.25	- 6.50
Wormwood, Amer., good	lb.	8.25	- 8.50
Ylang Ylang, true	oz.	1.20	- 1.25
Ointment, Citrine	lb.	.83	- .90
Iodine	lb.	—	1.00
Mercurial, 1/2 mercury	lb.	1.45	- 1.60
1-3 Mercury	lb.	1.10	- 1.20
Zinc Oxide	lb.	—	.50
Opium (Natural)	lb.	30.00	- 32.00
Granulated	lb.	32.00	- 35.00
U. S. P. Powdered	lb.	32.00	- 35.00
Orange Flowers	lb.	1.30	- 1.45
Peel, Curacao	lb.	.20	- .25
Orphol	oz.	—	—
Orris, Florentine	lb.	.34	- .35
Select Finger	lb.	2.40	- 2.50
Verona	lb.	.20	- .25
Orthoform	oz.	—	3.75
Ortol (developer), 16-oz. bottles incl.	lb.	Nominal	—
1-oz.	oz.	—	.80
Ortol Bisulphate, tubes	set	—	.50
Ovaraden	oz.	—	1.10
Ovarin	oz.	5.00	- 5.35
Oxgall, purified, U. S. P.	lb.	—	2.00
Palladium Dichloride, 15 gr. v. ea.	—	—	2.50
Pancratin, U. S. P.	oz.	.30	- .40
Paprika pods, Hungarian	lb.	.65	- .70
Paraffin	lb.	.16	- .20
Paraform	oz.	.14	- .18
Paraldehyde U. S. P.	lb.	—	3.00
Paramidophenol (Hydrochloride) 1-oz. c.c. v. incl.	oz.	—	—
Pareira Brava Root	lb.	.50	- .55
Paris Green	lb.	.55	- .58
Parsley Seed	lb.	.28	- .33
Patchouli Leaves	lb.	.50	- .55
Pelletierine Sulphate, 15 gr. v. ea.	—	—	1.75
Tannate, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	1.00
Pellitory Root	lb.	.45	- .60
Pennyroyal, Herb	lb.	.30	- .25
Pepper, black, clean sift	lb.	.32	- .28
White	lb.	.40	- .45
Peppermint Herb, Germ.	lb.	.70	- .75
Leaves, pressed, oza.	lb.	.25	- .35
Persian Berries	lb.	.45	- .55
Petroleum, U. S. P., white lb.	—	.21	- .22
Phenacetin (Bayer)	oz.	—	2.40
do (F. & F.)	oz.	—	2.40
Pheno-bromath	oz.	—	2.00
Phenol-bismuth	oz.	—	.80
Phenolphthalein	lb.	1.30	- 1.35
Phosphorus, Amorphous	lb.	2.20	- 2.36
Photol	oz.	—	4.00
Pichi Herb	lb.	.22	- .25
Pilocarpine, Alk., pure	gr.	.10	- .12
Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v.	gr.	.10	- .10
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	—	.40
Nitrate	gr.	.07	- .08
Salicylate, 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	.10
Pink Root, true	lb.	.55	- .60
Piperidine	oz.	—	1.00
Piperin	oz.	1.00	- 1.20
Piperazine	10 grm. vial	—	3.00
Pipissisewa Leaves	lb.	.32	- .45
Pitch, Burgundy	lb.	.10	- .12
Plaster, calcined	bbl.	2.90	- 2.95
True, dentist's, sifted	bbl.	4.25	- 4.50
Platinite Ammonium Chloro, 15 gr. vials	ea.	1.80	- 2.00
Platinite Potassium Chloro, 15 gr. vials	ea.	2.00	- 2.20
Pleurisy Root	lb.	.25	- .30
Plumbago, C. P.	oz.	.50	- .60
Podophyllin (Resin)	lb.	4.90	- 5.20
Poke Berries	lb.	.20	- .22
Root	lb.	.16	- .20
Powdered	lb.	.20	- .25
Poppy Heads	lb.	.60	- .70
Seed blue (Maw)	lb.	.85	- .90
White	lb.	.36	- .38
Potassa, Caustic, com.	lb.	1.00	- 1.15
White sticks	lb.	2.10	- 2.50
Potassium Acetate	lb.	1.65	- 1.80
Arsenate	oz.	.12	- .15
Arsenite	oz.	.30	- .45
Benzoate	lb.	1.80	- 1.90
Bichromate	lb.	.65	- .70
Bisulphate, cryst.	lb.	—	.80
C. P.	lb.	1.00	- 1.25
Bisulphite	lb.	1.60	- 1.80
Bitartrate (Cream Tartar) pure and powdered	lb.	.51	- .55
Borate	lb.	—	.90
Potassium Bromide	lb.	1.45	- 1.65
Carbonate tech. (Pearl Ash) lb.	—	1.00	- 1.10
U. S. P.	lb.	1.60	- 1.75
Refined (Sal Tartar)	lb.	2.00	- 2.10
Chlorate	lb.	.57	- .70
Granulated	lb.	.78	- .85
Powdered	lb.	.58	- .71
Chloride, C. P.	lb.	1.35	- 1.45
Citrate	lb.	1.95	- 2.05
Cyanide	lb.	2.50	- 2.75
Fluoride	lb.	3.75	- 4.00
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.27	- .30
Hypophosphite	lb.	3.30	- 3.45
Iodide	lb.	3.00	- 3.15
Iodate	oz.	—	.35
Lactate 75-80 p.c.	—	—	2.80
Lactophosphate	oz.	.20	- .24
Metabisulphite, 1-lb. c.b. 9 lb.	lb.	1.50	- 1.80
Nitrate	lb.	.40	- .45
Powdered	lb.	.36	- .41
C. P.	lb.	.50	- .60
Permanganate	lb.	5.00	- 5.50
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	—	.32
C. P.	lb.	—	—
Prussiate, red	lb.	3.75	- 4.25
Yellow	lb.	1.30	- 1.60
Salicylate	oz.	.20	- .25
Sulphate	lb.	.68	- .93
Sulphide	lb.	1.10	- 1.40
C. P.	lb.	.90	- 1.15
Tartrate, Powdered (Soluble Tartar)	lb.	1.30	- 1.40
Prickly Ash Bark	lb.	.25	- .30
Powdered	lb.	.32	- .37
Berries	lb.	.25	- .30
Protargol	oz.	1.25	- 1.35
Pulsatilla Herb	lb.	4.20	- 5.00
Pumpkin Seed	lb.	.20	- .25
Pyoktanin Blue	oz.	2.50	- 3.00
Pyridine	oz.	—	.25
Pyrimidin	oz.	—	2.50
Pyrocatechin Resublimed	oz.	—	.80
Quassia, rasped	lb.	.12	- .18
Powdered	lb.	.17	- .20
Quebracho Bark	lb.	.45	- .50
Queen of Meadow Leaves	lb.	.25	- .30
Quince Seed	lb.	1.00	- 1.10
Quinidine, Alk., cryst.	oz.	.82	- 1.00
Sulph.	oz.	.47	- .57
Quinine, Alkaloid	oz.	—	1.64
Acetate	oz.	—	1.81
Arsenate	oz.	—	1.60
Arsenite	oz.	—	1.60
Benzoate	oz.	—	—
Bisulphate	oz.	—	.95
Carbolate	oz.	—	—
Citrate	oz.	—	1.48
Glycerophosphate	oz.	—	2.47
Hydrobromide	oz.	—	1.42
Hydrochloride	oz.	—	1.42
Hypophosphite	oz.	—	1.61
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	—	1.44
Phosphate	oz.	—	—
Lactate	oz.	—	1.61
Salicylate	oz.	—	1.39
Sulphate, 100-oz. tins	oz.	.80	- .81
5-oz. cans	oz.	.85	- .90
1-oz. cans	oz.	.90	- .95
Valerate	oz.	—	—
Rape Seed, English	lb.	.15	- .20
German	lb.	—	—
Raspberries, dried	lb.	.60	- .65
Red Saunders	lb.	.16	- .20
Rennet, powder	oz.	.08	- .75
Resin, common	lb.	.08	- .10
Good, strained, per 280 lb.	lb.	8.00	- 8.18
Powdered	lb.	.12	- .18
Resor-Bisnol	oz.	—	1.00
Resorcin, pure white	oz.	1.15	- 1.25
Rhatany Root	lb.	.20	- .25
Rhamin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	1.00
Rhodol (developer) 1-lb. bottles incl.	lb.	—	—
1-oz.	oz.	—	—
Rhubarb, Canton	lb.	.55	- .85
Clippings	lb.	.35	- .45
Powdered	lb.	.75	- 1.15
Rochelle Salt	lb.	.41 1/4	- .47
Rodinal (Developer), 16-oz. bot. incl.	lb.	—	—
3-oz. bottle incl.	ea.	—	.75
Rose Leaves, pale	lb.	.90	- 1.20
Red	lb.	1.90	- 2.15
Rosemary Flowers	lb.	.55	- .60
Leaves	lb.	.25	- .30
Rotten Stone	lb.	.07	- .10
Rubidium Bromide	oz.	—	1.76
Iodide, 1-oz. v.	ea.	2.00	- 2.25

New York Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals

Saccharin.....oz.	—	4.00	Sodium Phosphate, cryst.lb.	.14	—	.15	Theophorin.....oz.	—	—	.75
Saffron, Amer. (safflower) ..lb.	.70	—	Pure, cryst.lb.	.10	—	.14	Thiosinamine.....lb.	—	—	—
Spanish true Valencia.....lb.	12.50	—13.00	Recrystallized.....lb.	.16	—	.17	1-oz. c.v. inc.oz.	—	—	2.00
Sage Leaves.....lb.	.30	—	Dried.....lb.	.26	—	.28	Thiocarbamide.....oz.	—	—	1.60
Domestic.....lb.	.50	—	Phosphomolybdate.....oz.	.47	—	.55	Thiocol.....oz.	—	—	1.68
Sajodin Tabs.....vial	.75	—	Salicylate.....lb.	1.30	—	1.60	Thyme herb.....lb.	.20	—	.26
St. John's Bread.....lb.	.12	—	From Oil Wintergreen ..lb.	4.25	—	5.00	Thymol.....lb.	22.25	—	22.75
Salicin.....oz.	1.30	—	Silicate, dry.....lb.	.14	—	.16	Iodide, U.S.P.lb.	19.80	—	21.00
Saliformin.....oz.	—	1.00	Liquid.....lb.	.08	—	.10	Thyroids.....lb.	—	—	16.00
Salipyrin.....oz.	—	.80	Silicofluoride.....oz.	—	—	.15	Tilia Flowers no. leaves ..lb.	.55	—	.65
Salol.....lb.	2.00	—	Succinate.....lb.	6.00	—	6.50	With leaves.....lb.	.40	—	.50
Salophen.....tube	1.50	—	Sulphate (Sal. Glauber) ..lb.	.04	—	.05	Tin, Chloride, pure.....lb.	1.00	—	1.05
Salquinine.....oz.	—	1.25	Pure cryst.lb.	.08	—	.12	Oxide, pure.....lb.	.90	—	1.05
Saltpeter (See Pot. Nitrate)			Dry.....lb.	.08	—	.12	Toluene.....lb.	—	—	.50
Sandalwood.....lb.	.50	—	Sulphide.....lb.	.30	—	.35	Tolypyrin.....oz.	—	—	1.25
Ground.....lb.	.60	—	Sulphite, cryst.lb.	.12	—	.17	Tormentilla Root.....lb.	.40	—	.50
Sandarac, Gum, clean.....lb.	.80	—	Pure, dried (Anhydrous) lb.	.24	—	.27	Triphenin.....lb.	—	—	.50
Sanguinarin (Resinoid).....oz.	—	1.00	Lungstate, 1-lb. c.b. 8.....lb.	1.00	—	1.60	Trigacanth Aleppo, extra ..lb.	2.90	—	3.00
Santonin.....oz.	2.95	—	Valerate.....oz.	—	—	.75	Aleppo, No. 1.....lb.	2.65	—	2.75
Saponin crude.....lb.	—	4.00	and Potassium Tartrate				Powdered.....lb.	2.45	—	2.85
Sarsaparilla Root, Hon., cut..lb.	.60	—	(Kochelle Salt).....lb.	.34	—	.44	Turpentine, Chian, gen.oz.	.45	—	.50
Mexican cut.....lb.	.55	—	Spartein, Sulph.oz.	7.50	—	7.75	Venice, true clopy.....lb.	4.00	—	4.10
Powdered.....lb.	.60	—	Spearment Leaves, oza.lb.	.34	—	.36	Artificial.....lb.	.18	—	.20
Bark.....lb.	.17	—	Spermacti, cakes.....lb.	.36	—	.38	Turkey Corn Root.....lb.	.85	—	1.00
Sassafras, Pith.....oz.	.18	—	Spikenard Root.....lb.	.35	—	.40	Turmeric, powdered.....lb.	.16	—	.20
Satrapol.....oz.	—	.40	Spruce Gum.....lb.	1.00	—	1.10	Unicorn Root, true.....lb.	.28	—	.35
Saw Palmetto Berries.....lb.	.18	—	Extra.....lb.	1.50	—	1.65	False.....lb.	.40	—	.45
Scammony, Resin.....oz.	.25	—	Spirit, Ammonia, U.S.P.lb.	.50	—	.55	Uran, Acetate, 1-oz. g.s.v. 7 oz.	—	—	6.00
Scarlet Red, Biebrich, Med'lor.	—	2.25	Aromatic.....lb.	.65	—	.90	1-lb.lb.	—	—	6.00
Scopolamine, Hydrobromide, 15			Ether, comp.lb.	2.65	—	2.35	Chlor., 1-oz. g.s.v. 7.....lb.	—	—	4.50
gr. vial.....ea.	3.50	—	Nitrous, U.S.P.lb.	.80	—	.90	Nitrate, 1-lb. g.s.b. 14.....lb.	—	—	9.00
Hydrochloride 5 gr. v.....ea.	.75	—	Spirits Turpentine.....gal.	.46	—	.50	1-oz. g.s.b. 7.....oz.	—	—	.40
Senecio (Resinoid).....oz.	—	1.50	Squawvine Root.....lb.	.46	—	.58	Sulph., 1-oz. g.s.v. 7.....oz.	—	—	.50
Senega Root.....lb.	.95	—	Squill Root, white.....lb.	.20	—	.24	Uva Ursi.....lb.	.15	—	.20
Seidlitz Mixture.....lb.	.32	—	Starch, iodized.....lb.	—	—	4.20	Valerian Root, English.....lb.	.85	—	.90
Senna Leaves Alexandria.....lb.	.75	—	Stavesacre, seed.....lb.	.50	—	.60	Powdered.....lb.	.95	—	1.05
Powdered.....lb.	.60	—	Stillingia Root.....lb.	.20	—	.25	Belgian.....lb.	1.30	—	1.40
Tinney select.....lb.	.35	—	Powdered.....lb.	.26	—	.30	Powdered.....lb.	1.40	—	1.50
Senna Pods.....lb.	.25	—	Storax, liquid.....lb.	—	—	7.00	Vanillin.....oz.	.70	—	.80
Senol Solution 1-lb. bottle..lb.	—	—	Stovain, ¼-oz.doz.	—	—	9.00	Veratrine.....oz.	—	—	—
3-oz.oz.	—	—	½-oz.doz.	—	—	16.00	Sulphate.....oz.	2.40	—	2.50
Sepia, True.....oz.	—	.45	Stramonium Leaves.....lb.	.40	—	.45	Veratrum Viride, Root.....lb.	.15	—	.20
Serpentaria (Va. Snake Root) lb.	.60	—	Powdered.....lb.	.45	—	.50	Verdigris, pow'd, pure.....lb.	.45	—	.50
Silver Chloride.....oz.	1.00	—	Pressed, oza.lb.	.38	—	.43	Veronal.....oz.	—	—	4.20
Citrate.....oz.	—	1.15	Seed.....lb.	.20	—	.22	Tablets, 5 gr. 10's.....tube	—	—	6.00
Cyanide.....oz.	1.15	—	Powdered.....lb.	.25	—	.28	100s.....	—	—	5.00
Iodide.....oz.	—	1.19	Srtronium Acetate.....oz.	.10	—	.12	Vervain Root.....lb.	.28	—	.35
Lactate.....oz.	—	1.00	Bromide.....lb.	.80	—	.90	Violet Flowers.....lb.	1.15	—	1.25
Nitrate, cryst.oz.	.86	—	Carbonate.....lb.	.55	—	.60	Wahoo, Bark of Root.....lb.	.45	—	.50
Fused Cones.....oz.	1.05	—	Chloride.....lb.	.40	—	.60	Bark of Tree.....lb.	.25	—	.35
Nucleinate.....oz.	.60	—	Iodide.....oz.	.24	—	.28	Walnut Leaves.....lb.	.20	—	.25
Oxide.....oz.	1.20	—	Lactate.....oz.	.18	—	.22	Water Pepper.....lb.	.20	—	.25
Simaruba, Bark of Root.....lb.	.70	—	Nitrate, dry.....lb.	.33	—	.40	Wax, Bay.....lb.	.60	—	.65
Skunk Cabbage.....lb.	.20	—	Granular, C. P.lb.	—	—	—	Bees, yellow.....lb.	.63	—	.65
Skullac (Resinoid).....oz.	—	3.00	Peroxide (Hydrated).....lb.	2.75	—	3.00	Carnauba, No. 1.....lb.	.70	—	.75
Snakeroot, Canada.....lb.	.35	—	Salicylate.....lb.	1.15	—	1.25	Japan.....lb.	.35	—	.40
Soap, Castile, green.....lb.	.20	—	Strophanthus Seed, brown ..lb.	2.00	—	2.25	White Heliole Root.....lb.	.35	—	.40
Mottled, genuine.....lb.	.20	—	Green.....lb.	2.30	—	2.50	Powdered.....lb.	.26	—	.30
White Conti's.....lb.	.38	—	Powdered.....lb.	2.35	—	2.50	White Pine Bark.....lb.	.15	—	.20
Soft, green.....lb.	.20	—	Strychnine, Acetate ¼th.....oz.	2.25	—	2.38	Whiting.....lb.	.03	—	.035
Soap Tree Bark, whole.....lb.	.12	—	Alk., pow'd, ½th-oz. v.oz.	2.10	—	2.15	Wild Cherry Bark.....lb.	.12	—	.16
Cut.....lb.	.23	—	Arsenate.....oz.	—	—	2.35	Ground.....lb.	.14	—	.18
Powdered.....lb.	.25	—	Arsenite.....oz.	—	—	2.35	Willow Bark, black.....lb.	—	—	.18
Soap, Castile, green.....lb.	.30	—	Glycerophosphate, ¼-oz. v. oz.	—	—	3.35	White.....lb.	—	—	.25
Caustic, pure (by alcohol) stks	—	85	Hypophosphite.....oz.	—	—	2.75	Wintergreen Leaves.....lb.	.20	—	.26
Sodium, Acetate.....lb.	.20	—	Nitrate, ¼th oz. v.oz.	—	—	2.35	Winter's Bark.....lb.	.65	—	.75
Arsenate.....lb.	.40	—	Phosphate.....oz.	—	—	1.85	Witch Hazel Extract double			
Arsenite, pure.....lb.	.70	—	Sulphate, ¼th oz. v.oz.	—	—	1.85	Distilled.....gal.	1.50	—	1.75
Benzoate.....lb.	2.50	—	Sublimine, S. & G.oz.	—	—	.50	Barrels.....	1.25	—	1.35
Bicarbonate.....lb.	.03	—	Sugar of Milk, powdered ..lb.	.55	—	.60	Witch Hazel Leaves.....lb.	.15	—	.20
Bichromate.....lb.	.35	—	1-lb. cartons.....lb.	.57	—	.62	Wormseed (Chenopodium) ..lb.	.16	—	.18
C. P., powdered.....oz.	.08	—	Sulfonal, Bayer.....oz.	—	—	1.35	Levant (Santonica).....lb.	.50	—	1.00
Bitartrate.....lb.	.80	—	L. & F.oz.	—	—	1.00	Wormwood Herb.....lb.	.25	—	.30
Caedylate, 1 oz.ea.	2.90	—	Sulphonmethane, U. S. P.oz.	1.00	—	1.06	Xeroform.....lb.	—	—	1.50
Bromide.....lb.	.50	—	Sulphonethylmeth., U. S. P. oz.	1.25	—	1.35	Yellow Dock Root.....lb.	.18	—	.22
Carbon (Sal Soda).....lb.	.025	—	Sulphothylol.....lb.	—	—	2.50	Zinc, Acetate, 1-lb. bts.lb.	.55	—	.63
C. P., cryst. U. S. P.lb.	.13	—	Sulphur Chloride.....lb.	.09	—	.11	Benzoate.....oz.	.90	—	1.00
Dried purified.....lb.	.16	—	Flowers.....lb.	.28	—	.32	Bromide.....lb.	.20	—	.25
Granulated.....lb.	.025	—	Iodine.....oz.	.28	—	.32	Chloride, fused.....lb.	.70	—	.90
Chlorate.....lb.	.55	—	Lac, precipitated.....lb.	.70	—	.80	Granulated.....lb.	.50	—	.60
Chloride, C. P.lb.	.15	—	Roll.....lb.	.06	—	.07	Iodide.....lb.	.28	—	.32
Cinnamate.....oz.	.60	—	Washed.....lb.	.11	—	.13	Metallic C. P.lb.	.45	—	.90
Citrate.....lb.	.80	—	Sumac bark.....lb.	.12	—	.16	Gran., free from Aa.lb.	.60	—	1.00
Cyanide.....lb.	.40	—	Summer Savory Leaves.....lb.	.35	—	.40	Hypophosphite.....oz.	.30	—	.35
Glycerophosphate, 75 p.c.oz.	.18	—	Sunflower Seeds.....lb.	.075	—	.12	Lactophosphate.....lb.	.30	—	.35
Hypophosphite.....lb.	2.00	—	Talcum powder.....lb.	.065	—	.09	Oxide, American.....lb.	.18	—	.20
Hyposulphite, cryst.lb.	.04	—	Tamarinds.....kegs	4.25	—	4.50	Eng. Hubbuck's.....lb.	1.00	—	1.05
Kegs, 112 lbs.lb.	.025	—	Tannalbin.....oz.	—	—	.85	Peroxide.....lb.	3.40	—	3.60
Granular.....lb.	.025	—	Tannoforn.....oz.	—	—	.50	Phenate.....oz.	—	—	.25
Iodide (oz. 37-40).....lb.	4.25	—	Tar, Barbadoes.....gal.	1.00	—	1.10	Phenolsulphonate.....lb.	.80	—	.90
Lactophosphate.....oz.	.20	—	No. Carolina, pt. cans.....doz.	—	—	1.25	Pernanganate.....oz.	—	—	.45
Metabisulphite, 1-lb. c.b. 9 lb.	—	.70	Tartar Emetic.....lb.	.85	—	.90	Phosphate.....lb.	1.25	—	1.40
Nitrate.....lb.	.17	—	Terebene (Optic, inact.) ..lb.	.75	—	.75	Phosphide.....oz.	.30	—	.40
Nitric.....lb.	.18	—	Terpin Hydrate, 1-lb. ear.....lb.	.60	—	.65	Salicylate.....oz.	—	—	.65
Oxalate.....lb.	1.35	—	Terpinol.....lb.	.95	—	1.05	Stearate.....lb.	.08	—	.10
Perborate.....lb.	.55	—	Thallium Acetate, 15 gr. v. ea	—	—	.35	Sulphate, crystals.....lb.	.21	—	.25
Permanganate.....lb.	—	8.85	Thalline sulphate.....oz.	7.50	—	8.00	C. P.lb.	—	—	13.00
Phenol-sulphonate.....lb.	.95	—	Theobromine.....oz.	—	—	2.00	Valerate.....oz.	—	—	1.00
			Theocin.....oz.	—	—	2.70				

Imports and Exports of Drugs and Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

Imports from Sept. 29 to Oct. 6.—Exports for month of August

Imports

ACIDS—

35,000 pounds oxalic
19,000 pounds boracic

AMMONIA, SAL—

12,800 pounds

BISMUTH—

2,240 pounds

CASEIN—

5,950 pounds
14,720 pounds

ESSENTIAL OILS—

500 pounds

COPRA—

139,600 pounds
80,640 pounds
164,880 pounds
71,080 pounds
175,360 pounds
261,240 pounds
589,680 pounds

FLOWERS—

22,375 pounds insect

GUMS—

2,600 pounds aloes
44,200 pounds arabic
8,765 pounds myrrh

IRON OXIDE—

1,400 pounds

KOLA NUTS—

9,200 pounds

LEAVES—

3,920 pounds stramonium

LIME CARBONATE—

110,800 pounds
2,500 pounds

LIME CITRATE—

316,526 pounds
189,705 pounds

LIME TARTRATE—

59,556 pounds

LYCOPodium—

2,410 pounds

MEDICINAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

DRUG PREPARATIONS—

6,000 pounds medicine
600 pounds medicine

OILS—

344,749 pounds sulphur
22,000 pounds cajuput
39,900 pounds citronella
5,000 gallons codliver
2,374,536 pounds coconut
8,000 pounds lemongrass
1,290 pounds linoleo
9,000 pounds lemon
5,500 pounds lemon
6,100 pounds lemon
508 pounds lemon
10,450 pounds palm
12,900 pounds rapeseed

QUININE SULPHATE—

57,000 ounces

ROOTS—

2,200 pounds pareira brava
16,600 pounds licorice
800 pounds ipecac
2,850 pounds dandelion

SANDALWOOD—

80,600 pounds
27,590 pounds

SEED—

200 pounds stavesaere
3,000 pounds dill
33,600 pounds foenugreek
11,250 pounds anise

SHELLAC—

170,560 pounds
41,213 pounds

SOAP, CASTILE—

20,200 pounds

SPONGES—

3,300 pounds
35,600 pounds

SPICES—

54,200 pounds cloves
22,270 pounds mace
4,250 pounds mace
7,575 pounds nutmegs
83,000 pounds nutmegs
9,800 pounds nutmegs
12,805 pounds nutmegs
15,310 pounds nutmegs
6,765 pounds nutmegs
11,275 pounds nutmegs

TALC—

100,000 pounds ground

TARTAR, CRUDE—

55,208 pounds
118,910 pounds
141,604 pounds

WAX—

68,028 pounds bees
74,441 pounds bees

Exports

ACID, CARBOLIC—

8,040 pounds, Spain
250 pounds, England
287 pounds, Mexico

ACID, NITRIC—

1,319 pounds, Brazil
1,990 pounds, Chile

ACID, SULPHURIC—

2,820 pounds, Jamaica
22,376 pounds, Trinidad
941 pounds, British West Indies
72,718 pounds, Cuba

ALCOHOL—

47 gallons, Barbados
14 gallons, Jamaica
15 gallons, Cuba

BENZOL—

1,071 pounds, Brazil
1,442 pounds, British India

CALCIUM CARBIDE—

2,500 pounds, Barbados
96 pounds, Jamaica
54,500 pounds, Trinidad
729,900 pounds, Cuba
12,000 pounds, San Domingo
5,950 pounds, Argentina

COPPER SULPHATE—

110 pounds, Trinidad
16,133 pounds, Cuba
112 pounds, Hayti

GLUCOSE—

2,520 pounds, Bermuda
121,215 pounds, Scotland
1,594,317 pounds, England
4,548,941 pounds, Italy
50,784 pounds, France
10,600 pounds, Panama
440 pounds, Cuba
239,329 pounds, Argentina
36,178 pounds, Brazil

GLYCERIN—

1,559 pounds, Mexico
3,446, Newfoundland
75 pounds, Barbados
50 pounds, Trinidad
30 pounds, British West Indies
7,700 pounds, Cuba
90 pounds, Hayti
147 pounds, Brazil

LIME CHLORIDE—

14,764 pounds, Cuba
17,741 pounds, Mexico
60 pounds, San Domingo
231,538 pounds, Argentina

PARAFFIN WAX, CRUDE—

27,494 pounds, Scotland
1,120 pounds, Brazil

PARAFFIN WAX, REFINED—

32,547 pounds, Finland
6,657,695 pounds, Italy
27,930 pounds, Norway
22,046 pounds, Spain
2,770,608 pounds, England
612,498 pounds, Scotland
122,905 pounds, Costa Rica
156,945 pounds, Salvador
237,009 pounds, Cuba
501,191 pounds, Mexico

PEPPERMINT OIL—

1,080 pounds, France
360 pounds, Norway
4,312 pounds, England
48 pounds, Jamaica

SODA, ASH—

562,077 pounds, Cuba
302,231 pounds, Argentina

SODA CAUSTIC—

50,950 pounds, British South Africa
60,990 pounds, New Zealand
381,707 pounds, Australia
98,029 pounds, Peru
377,105 pounds, Uruguay
178,926 pounds, Venezuela
685,494 pounds, British India
116,339 pounds, Dutch East Indies
801,097 pounds, France
5,289,932 pounds, Italy
62,109 pounds, Norway
13,500 pounds, Switzerland
2,780 pounds, Costa Rica
1,454 pounds, Guatemala
3,255 pounds, Honduras
6,054 pounds, Nicaragua
4,915 pounds, Panama
665,218 pounds, Mexico
4,879 pounds, Jamaica
16,680 pounds, Trinidad
67,651 pounds, British West Indies

SODA, SAL—

375 pounds, Jamaica
4,950 pounds, Trinidad
2,455 pounds, British West Indies
73,425 pounds, Cuba
936 pounds, Virgin Islands

SODIUM SILICATE—

17,336 pounds, Venezuela
41,307 pounds, Dutch East Indies
57,670 pounds, Norway
7,546 pounds, Panama
37,245 pounds, Mexico
242,440 pounds, Cuba

SPONGES—

570 pounds, China
2,449 pounds, Australia
243 pounds, Panama
239 pounds, Mexico
49 pounds, Argentina

SULPHUR, CRUDE—

48 tons, Trinidad
5 tons, Barbados
2 tons, Mexico
9 tons, Cuba
75 tons, Brazil
4 tons, British Guiana

ZINC OXIDE—

2,352 pounds, Dutch Guiana
6,300 pounds, Dutch East Indies
10,000 pounds, Ecuador
122,010 pounds, Brazil
9,745 pounds, Argentina
8,750 pounds, England
11,200 pounds, Russia in Europe
7,068 pounds, Portugal
57,400 pounds, Panama
6,192 pounds, Mexico
10,703 pounds, Cuba

Work on the four new batteries to be installed at the by-product plant at Fairfield, Ala., will start in the next 30 days. The present number of coke ovens will be doubled, and the enlargement of every other department will be required, especially the benzol plant. The expenditure of \$3,000,000 will be made on the batteries, with the probability of \$2,000,000 more before the whole plant has been enlarged to meet the requirements of the batteries.

Capital stock authorized in the formation of new war companies in September amounted to \$6,100,000, marking a sharp drop from the August figure of \$35,400,000, which set a record for one month during the period of hostilities; but comparing favorably with the average monthly total. The September record was exceeded also in July and May, but was greater than the figure for any other month of 1917.

BUSINESS JOTTINGS

The suit of the Procter & Gamble Company against the Berlin Mills Company has been dismissed by Judge Augustus N. Hand of the United States District Court. The complainant company alleged infringement of its patent for "a food product consisting of a vegetable oil, preferably cottonseed oil, partially hydrogenized and hardened to a homogeneous white or yellowish semi-solid clearing simulating lard." The product, known as "Crisco," is used as a lard substitute. Judge Hand ruled that the patent is void for lack of invention. The suit was of great interest to large packing concerns that are interested in the process by which the oil is partially hydrogenized and hardened to a semi-solid substance of the nature of lard.

Daniel E. Reilly, president of the D. E. Reilly Company of Charleston, S. C., was a visitor in the drug trade, last week.

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STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912.

Of Drug & Chemical Markets, published weekly at New York, N. Y., for October 1, 1917, State of New York, County of New York--ss.:

Before me, a notary public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared D. O. Haynes, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Business Manager of Drug & Chemical Markets, and that the following is to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse side of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor and business managers are: Publishers, D. O. Haynes & Co. Editor and Managing Editor, F. F. Burgin. Business Manager, D. O. Haynes, all of No. 3 Park Place, New York, N. Y.

2. That the owners are: (Give names and addresses of individual owners or, if a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of stock.) D. O. Haynes & Co. and D. O. Haynes, 3 Park Place, New York, N. Y., F. J. Haynes, St. Paul, Minn., E. King, 15 William St., N. Y.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) There are none.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner, and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has an interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him. D. O. Haynes, Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of October, 1917. (Seal) JOHN F. COUCH, Notary Public, Kings Co., Certificate filed in N. Y. Co. (My commission expires March 30, 1918.)

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Export Administrative Board Issues List of Articles Which are Prohibited Only to Germany and Her Allies and Contiguous Neutral Countries.

The Exports Administration Board has issued a list of American commodities which it has been decided may for the present be exported to other nations, with the exception of Germany, her allies, and the neutral countries contiguous to Germany, without obtaining a license. There are about 600 articles in the list.

The following products on the list are of interest to the drug, chemical and dye trades:

Acetic acid
Acetic anhydride
Acetate of cobalt
Acetate of lead
Acetate of lime
Acetate of soda
Antipyrine
Acetylene burners
Acid
(tartaric)
(Hydro fluoric)
All aniline sulphur colors
All aniline direct colors
Aloin (drug)
Almond oil
Alum
Aluminium Paint
Ammonia valves and pipe
fittings
Amorphous phosphorus
Anise seed
Antimony (black)
Antiphlogistine
Arabicum paste powder
Absorbent cotton
Arsenic
Arsenic hide poison
Asbestos
Asbestos paper
Asbestos pulp
Asphalt

Balsam tolu
Benzaldehyde
Benzidine
Benzidine base
Benzidine sulphate
Benzo violet
Benzoic acid
Benzyl alcohol
Bichromate of Soda
Bismarck Brown
Bismuth Subgallate
Borax
Boric acid
Bromide Soda
Burnt Sugar Coloring

Calcium Carbide
Calcium Chloride
Calcined Magnesia
Camphor
Candy
Capsules
Carbon (Black)
Carbon Paper
Carbonic Gas
Carbonate of Magnesia
Celluloid
Charcoal
Cinchona Bark
Chrome Alum
Cinnamon
Citric Acid
Cocoa
Cocoa Beans
Collodion
Copper Paint
Creoline
Creosote
Cocoa Powder
Coca Cola
Coffee
Coffee Substitutes
Corks
Cream Tartar

Drugs (Most Synthetic)

Epsom Salts
Eosine

Ferris Alum
Flavoring Extracts
Formaldehyde
Formalin
Formalpytol
Fuller's Earth

Gentian
Gum Clemi
Gauze (Hospital)
Gelatine Capsules
Gilsontite (uintahite)
Glass fruit jars, common,
shades, plates
Glacial acetic acid
Glauber salts
Glue
Gum acacia
Gum arabic
Gum cloth tape
Gum olibanum
Gum opium
Gum tragacanth

Honey
Heilotropin crystals
Hydrogen peroxide
Hernabaloids
Hydrometers
Hydrated lime
Hydro fluoric acid
Hygrometers
Hyposulphite of soda
Hypophosphites, Fellows'

Injectors
Inks, Printing
Instant Postum
Iodine
Iandanthrene Blue G. C. D.
Paste
Iron Glycerophosphate Powder
Ivory

Kodaks and Cameras

Lactic Acid
Leather, Imitation
Lime Mixing Tanks
Lithium Benzoate
Linoleum
Linseed Oil Dryer
Lithographic Stone
Lithographic Supplies
Logwood Extract
Lobelia Herb

Magnesia
Marble Base
Matches
Mentholatum
Menthol Salve
Metal Fasteners
Methyl Salicylate
Magenta Crystals
Methyl Violet
Methylene Blue
Mineral Water
Mirroroid Screen
Morazite Sand
Muriatic Acid
Mustard

Nalther Tablets
Nicotine Sulphate
Nigrosine Crystals
Nutmegs

Ochre
Oil of Anise
Oil of Cloves
Orange No. 2
Oil Stones
Olives
Oxalic Acid
Oxide of Iron Paint

Paints
Paraffin
Paris Green
Phenacetine
Phenylene-diamine
Meta-phenylenediamine
Para-phenylenediamine
Phenolphthalein
Phosphorus

Pens (fountain and parts)
Phosphate (sodium)
Photo Chemicals
Pimento
Pincers
Pine Tar
Pipe Joint Compound
Pepper
Pipes (Briar)
Pitch (Brewer's)
Powder (tooth, talcum)
Powder Rhubarb
Pyrogallol Acid

Rennets
Resorcine

Saccharine
Salicylic Acid
Salol
Sal Ammoniac
Sal Soda
Salt, Table
Sanitary Aprons
Soda Salicylate
Sapoline Enamel
Sauce (bottled)
Scouring Powder
Senega Root
Shellac
Silicate of Soda
Silica Dish
Silex
Silicate of Soda
Soapstone Slabs
Soap Tree Bark
Soda Ash

Soda Fountain Fixtures
Sodium Fluoride
Sodium Hyposulphite
Sprayers
Starch (corn, as corn flour)
Strontium Bromide
Strontium Carbonate
Sulphate of Quinine
Surgical Instruments
Syringes

Tannic Acid
Tapioca
Tar and Tar Oil
Tartaric Acid
Tea
Toilet Preparations
Tooth Powder

Ultramarine Blue

Vacuum Bottles
Vacuum Cleaners
Vanillin
Vegetable Extract

Wahoo Bark Root
Wax, also Floor Wax
Witch Hazel Bark

X-ray Apparatus
Xylidine
Yeast
Yellow Phosphorus

Zinc Oxide
Zinc, White in Oil

The board has further determined that if any of these articles are subsequently classified as requiring a license, nevertheless, they will in general be allowed to proceed without license when covered by ocean bill of lading or by railroad bill of lading marked "For Export," dated on or before the date classified. There may of course be some special instances where for certain reasons the embargo will have to be effective immediately regardless of when the goods were shipped, but these cases will be rare and special attention will be called to them at the time publicity is given to the fact that they have been classified as requiring a license.

BRAZIL PROHIBITS CERTAIN IMPORTS

Brazil has prohibited the importation of a long list of articles among which are the following items of interest to the drug and chemical trade:

Esences used in the manufacture of artificial drinks, except when intended for laboratories or drug establishments.

Explosives.

Alimentary merchandise containing boric or salicylic acid, alcohol of bad quality, mineral acids in free state, sulphurous, sulphuric, azotic or hydrochloric acid, sulphates, alum fluates, alkaline fluosilicates, saccharine, salts of strontium, lead, zinc, tin, arsenic, antimony, or sulphate of potassium.

Pit-coal coloring matter excepting such as are intended for laboratories or drug establishments.

Explosive, inflammable, or dangerous substances.

Narcotics (chloroform, ether, ethyl bromide, ethyl chloride, etc), unless sent to pharmacists or drug establishments.

Toxic chemical products, particularly cyanide of potassium.

Products intended as food.

Pharmaceutical products (pharmaceutic specialties, secret medicines), excepting such as are permitted by the general administration of public health.

Saccharines, except when sent to pharmacists or drug establishments.

"Paper" payable to bearer, whether at short notice or not, unless sent by insured letter service.

Artificial wines, even if they do not contain substances that are injurious to health.

Wines containing more than 350 milligrams of sulphurous anhydride free or combined).

Wines containing boric or salicylic acid, alcohol of bad quality, free mineral acids, sulphuric, sulphurous, azotic or hydrochloric acid, sulphates, alum, fluates, alkaline fluosilicates saccharine, salts of strontium, lead, zinc, tin, arsenic or antimony, or sulphate of potassium in a quantity exceeding 2 grams per liter, except when the wines have more than 20 degrees of alcohol; in the latter case the allowance is 4 grams of sulphate of potassium per liter.

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